FOR LONDON.—The fine British built A. I. Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," 182 Tons, Captain YOUNG; has three fourths of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 21st May, 1839.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

PALE ALE from Barclay Perkins & Co. landing from the Euphrates—Price Rupees 55 per Hhd.

LECKIE AND Co.

SUPERIOR Sherry in cases of 3 dozen and 6 dozen, selected by Captain Grindlay, Army Agent, London, price Rs. 18 per dozen. LECKIE AND Co.

ARRIVED per "*Maria*," a supply of Messrs. COCKBURN AND Co.'s Superior Pale Sherry.

Apply to GREY AND Co.

FOR SALE.—Sparkling Champagne, which they can recommend, at 45 Rs. per Doz

Apply to GREY and Co.

Rampart Row, 21st May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—ELLIOTT'S PALE ALE. A. few Hhds. of October brew, just arrived, Apply to

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1839.

MASON and GILBERTSON'S. October brew'd Indian Pale Ale.—Messrs Frith & Co. are now landing from the ship "Ann" a batch of this much admired "Burton Ale" brewed expressly for the Indian Market, which they will dispose of at Rupees 75 per *'Hhd—Cash!*

Nesbit Lane 21st May 1839.

CARBONELL & Cos. WINES.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small parcel of Wines of the following description received direct from the above celebrated Firm per ship "Ann"

Sherry in quarts at per Dozen	26 Rs.
Claret (2nd Growth)	28 "
Superior old Port in quarts	26 "
Do do do in Pints	14 "

FRITH & Co.

Nesbit Lane 21st May 1839.

WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.

A Few dozens of the above wine of a choice description, is for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned at per dozen 45 rupees FRITH & Co.

Nesbit Lane, 21st May 1839.

TO. LET—A commodious and eligible dwelling House, situate on the East side of Colabah, facing the Harbour, and nearly opposite Mr. BROWNRIGG'S House, recently in the occupation of the Rev. Morgan Davis. For particulars, apply to

FRITH AND Co.

THE Undersigned have just landed a batch of both ALLSOPP'S and Bass's, golden Ale, which is of superior quality, and is on sale at their Godowns on a moderate price; also,

Sherries in Butts, at	Rs. 550
Ditto of superior quality in bottle, at 21 Rs. per Doz	700
Superior Madeira, from Murdock Shortridge and Co. at	Rs. 700 per Pipe.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 21 May 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 21st May, 1839.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following Rhenish Wines of the well known mark Dupré and Co., imported per "*Competent*."

Hodgeimer, of the superior Vintage		1831
Geissonheimer	do. ..... do. ..	1834
Rudesheimer	do. ..... do. ..	1834

In one dozen cases: Price Rupees 25 at 30 per doz.

GIBB, MILLER AND Co,

Bombay, 20th May, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 21 MAY, 1839. No. 3241.

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN COMMITTEE S. P. C. K.

THE Committee of the above Society beg to announce to the Public that they are in receipt of their Annual supply of Bibles Common Prayer and other Books, which are exposed for sale at the Cathedral.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY Tuesday the 21st May BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE. & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, at the usual hour, and without reserve, the undermentioned, viz. the remains of a valuable Invoice of Glass Ware, (contents as put forth in former advertisement); an Invoice of Hard Ware; a large quantity of Cotton Twist, *a portion of it slightly damaged;* Stripped Dorias, Bengal Curtain Cloth, a few bales of Coarse Woolen Cloth, Common Guns, barrels of Salt Herrings, numerous articles of Household Furniture, Sundries, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A few dozen cases of excellent light Claret, and a quantity of very good Champagne; after which a superior Chesnut Buggy Horse, a Pair of Bay Carriage Horses, a Set of Carriage Harness and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 21st May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—An excellent Buggy, with high cast Arab Horse and Harness..... Rs. 900

A very handsome Gray Arab Horse, of excellent temper, has been ridden by a Lady..... ,, 600

A Grey Saddle or Buggy Horse ,, 200

A very Handsome Grey Arab Charger 14-1-high, perfectly Sound, with a new Hunting Saddle and Bridle..... Rs. 500

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1839.

TO BE LET.—A commodious and airy upper-roomed House, with out Houses, stabling, &c. situated in Nesbit Lane, Bycullah, nearly opposite the house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq. formerly occupied by the late N. Fernandes Esq.—For particulars apply to

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 22d Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms. A quantity of Grey Sheeting Cloth, hand-some frosted Glass plates; an Invoice of first rate Buggy Whips, Imitation Jewellery; Furniture &c, &c.

At 12 o'clock on the same day, they will put up a valuable assortment of Jewellery consisting of Diamond Ruby, and Emerald Rings, set transparent valued from 200 to 3000 Rs, a Tummonio of Diamonds and Emeralds; an Ornament for the Neck of Diamonds, Rubies and Emerald, Diamond Bracelets, Head Ornaments of Diamonds, Rubies, and Emerald; Puddrus of Diamonds Rubies, and Emeralds; a Diamond Earring; a pair of Diamond Bangles; 2 breast pins of Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds. &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just landed and exposed for Sale, a most stylish Otium Gig, finished in a very superior manner, with Collins' Patent Axles; Crimson Plush Cushions, color Chocolate picked out with lake; circular Lamps of the best description, with spare Glasses; built by Poinder of London, Price Rupees 1250.

ON Wednesday week the 29th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remainder of a former Invoice, unsold on Commission, from the above to close the account, consisting of Dress, Surtout, and Military Coats; black, fancy and other Waistcoating, Military cloaks, &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. Have received on Commission, and this day exposed for sale, an Invoice of fashionable Coats &c. from that well known *Artiste* McCALLAN, made of the very finest Cloth expressly for the climate; consisting of Dress, Riding, Surtout, and Great Coats of various colours; black and fancy Waistcoats, as also a choice assortment of fashionable Waistcoat pieces.—Terms Cash.

BOMBAY.
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday, May 18th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Much complaint still prevails of the contraction of credit and the difficulty of collecting cash in the bazars, which is much embarrassed by the non-receipt of Opium funds, no Intelligence from Canton having yet been received to lead to a hope that the vigorous policy for many Months observed, was above for Doera than bale Cotton. At about the date of our last 5000 docras of Bharsee were purchased at Rs. 122 ₹ Candy, damaged only to be rejected. We also find on our returns 400 bales of old Dholera purchased at Rs. 116½ ₹ candy. 500 bales Bharsee @ 122 to 123½; 200 candies ditto @ 120; 1200 New Broach @ 140 to 141½, 480 candies Oonrawutty @ 128 to 129 & 125 candies ditto @ 128½.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market continues closed, and no transactions are taking place. The stock here on the 15th instant, amounted to 11,703½ chests, leaving only 114 chests to arrive to correspond with the number of passes sold.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—Fresh supplies have not yet arrived, but buglahs are daily looked for. Considerable purchases are reported to have been made at the ports of shipment by American vessels, which will diminish the transmissions hither.

WOOL.—Prices remain stationary and little more is expected in the market before the rains. The present stock is moderate.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—

There have been numerous sales during the week from late arrivals and also from expected shipments, mostly at reduced prices.—We give a few of the particulars below.

1000 Kits Steel	Swedish	@	Rs.	11 8 0	₹ Cwt.
954 Fgts. do.	do.	@	,,	11 8 0	₹ do.
150 Cdys. Iron	do.	@	,,	60 0 0	₹ Cdy.
800 Bdls. do.	Nail Road Round and Square	@	,,	38 0 0 to 48½	₹ do.
200 Do. do.	Sheet	@	,,	8 0 0	₹ Cwt.
100 Bxs. Tin Plates		@	,,	16 4 0	₹ box.
100 Bttls. Quicksilver		@	,,	91 0 0	₹ Md.
215 lbs. Saffron		@	,,	12 3 0	₹ lb.

CONTRACTS.

300 Cdys. Iron	Bar British	@	,,	38 0 0	₹ Cdy.
75 Ditto	do. Swedish	@	,,	58 4 0	₹ do.
25 Ditto	do. Nail Rod	@	,,	47 4 0	₹ do.
450 Ditto	do. Bar British	@	,,	38 0 0	₹ do.
150 Ditto	do. do. Swedish	@	,,	58 0 0	₹ do.

PIECE GOODS.

The following are the sales of the week.

SHEETINGS (*grey*).—3200 Pieces have been sold..

				@	Rs.		
JACCONETS	do.—	1000	do ....do....do..@		,,	2 2 25	p. p.
MADAPOLLAMS	do.—	200	do.....do....do..@		,,	4 2 75	p. p.
LONGCLOTHS	do.—	150	do.....do....do..@		,,	8 2 0	p. p.
JACCONETS	(*Bleached*)—	100	do.....do....do..@		,,	3 0 0	p. p.
Do.	do.—	100	do.....do....do..@		,,	4 2 0	p. p.
Do.	do.—	300	do.....do....do..@		,,	4 3 0	p. p.
MADAPOLAMS	do.—	100	do.....do....do..@		,,	5 2 0	p. p.
Do.	do.—	100	do.....do....do..@		,,	5 3 50	p. p.
Do.	do.—	150	do.....do....do..@		,,	6 2 0	p. p.
Do.	do.—	100	do.....do....do..@		,,	9 0 0	p. p.
LONGCLOTHS	do.—	150	do.....do....do..@		,,	7 3 0	p. p.
Do.	do.—	50	do.....do....do..@		,,	15 0 0	p. p
PRINTS (*Turky-red*) 9-8ths		100	do. 28 yds.....	@	,,	19 0 0	p. p.
CANVAS		378	Bolts.....	@	,,	21 8 0	p. p.
PRINTS (*Turky-red*) 7-8ths		996	Pieces.....	@	,,	12 0 0	p. p.

BEER.—Sales are difficult and the favorite Ales have fallen to Rs. 65 ₹ Hhd. with a prospect of a further decline.

150 Hhds of Bass's sold	@	Rs.	70	₹ Hhd.
100 Do. Alsopp's	@	,,	65	₹ do.
Brandy 50 Pipes sold	@	Rs.	1 10 annas	₹ old gallon
Bottles Quart 4364 doz do	@	,,	1 9	do. ₹ doz.
Do. Paint 600 do..do	@	,,	1 8	do. ₹ do.
Quicksilver 100 bottles do	@	,,	91 0	₹ maund.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Some small sales of four ₹ cent Note of 1835-36 have recently been made it 1 to 1¼ ₹ cent discount, and of the Loan of 1832-38 at 1¼ to 1¾ ₹ cent discount. Notes of the five ₹ cent Loans of 1825-26 and 1829-30 are in good demand.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Exchange has not undergone any alteration lately, but there are few foreign bills at present offering.—Scotch Bank and Bank of England Post bills at 30 and 60 days sight move off slowly from holders at 2s 1 to 2¼d 1 ₹ rupee.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—Company's bills at 60 days sight are saleable at 1¼ ₹ cent premium, and at 2 ₹ cent at 30 days sight, but we hear of none offering.—

DO. ON CANTON.—May be purchased to a small extent with shipping documents at Rs, 208 to Rs. 208½ ₹ 100 Dollars at 60 days sight.

SOVEREIGNS.—One or two parcels have lately been sold at Rs. 9 14 annas to Rs. 10 each.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Tonnage has been in more enquiry during the week, the vessels loading being for the most part supplies. The quotation now is from Rs. 15½ to Rs. 17 ₹ Candy.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—Is declining and is not procurable above £ 4 to £ 4, 4 ₹ ton.—Numerous vessels which sailed from England early in the year are now about due.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	109 4	109-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-8	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,200	111	111-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111	111-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	104-8	104-12
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	98-12	99
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal	114	114-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11¾	1-11¾
Price of Bullion and Specie		
	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	9-14	10
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto	103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0	*a* 3 8 0	₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0	*a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0	*a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0	*a* 2 8 0	do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0	*a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0	*a* 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0		do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0		do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0		do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0		do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0		do.

BARODA RACES FOR 1839.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

1st.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees P. P. with 500 Rupees from the Fund for Arab Horses that have never started, for Purse, Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes, 2 miles weight 8st. 7lbs. to close on the 1st of October 1839.

2nd.—Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund for all Arab Horses weight 8st. 7lbs. Heats 1 mile and a half—Entrace 100 Rupees.

3d.—A Welter of 300 Rupees from the Fund with 100 Rupees entrance, for all Horses, weight 11st. Round the Course, Gentlemen riders.

Three Horses to start or no race—bonâ fide.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY 19TH.

1st.—A Sweepstake of 300 Rupees H. F. with 500 Rupees from the Fund for Arab Horses that have never won: weight for Age: 2 miles. To close on the 1st October 1839.

2nd.—The Give and Take of Rupees 400 from the Fund with 100 Rupees subscription,—Heats round the course.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY 21ST.

1st.—A Cup, value 1500 Rupees presented by His Highness Sevajee Row Guicowar for Arab Horses—weight 8st. 12lbs. Winners of the Maiden allowed 5lbs. Horses that have never won 10lbs. Distance 3 miles.

2nd.—The Vibart Mite of 500 Rupees from the Fund for Arab Horses, with a subscription of 150 Rupees. Heats—weight 11st, 7lbs.

3rd,—Hack Plate of 200 Rupees from the Fund with 45 Rupees entrance—weight 11st 7lbs, Gentlemen Riders—Half mile Heats—The winner to be sold for 500 Rupees if demanded within half an hour.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 24TH.

1st—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 from the Fund and 300 Rupees each subscriber for all Arab Horses, weight 8st 4lbs,—Distance 2½ miles—To close on the 1st day of the Meeting—3 Subscribers or no race.

2nd.—Malet Stakes of Rupees 500 from the Fund for all Arabs—Heats 2 miles, weight 8st, 13lbs, Maidens allowed 5lbs, Entrance 100 Rupees,

3rd,—A Spear Stakes of Rupees 200 from the Fund with 75 Rupees entrance, for all Horses that have taken 3 contested first spears in 1839,—weight 12st,—2½ miles.

Two Horses to start or no race—bonâ fide.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY 26TH,

1st.—The Winner's Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, with 200 Rupees entrance H. F. for which all winners must enter—except of the Hacks and Spear Stakes,—To be Handicapped by the Stewards—Highest weight 9st—Distance 2 miles.

2nd.—A Handicap of Rupees 300 from the Fund with 100 Rupees Subscription for all horses which have saved their distance during the Meeting—Heats 1¼ miles.

3rd.—A Poney Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of Rupees 30 each mile heats—Catch weight for ponies 12 hand 3 inches and under

Baroda, 1st May. 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The mental faculties of your devils must be very deplorable as a Native friend of mine would say; there is an old saying vulgar or otherwise according to the taste of the reader "go to the d——l and shake yourself," I am not given to pugnacity Mr. Editor except when the occasion calls for it, and were I in the neighbourhood of your demons I would I can assure you make a vigorous effort to revert that saying for their benefit; many unpardonable misdemeanors have they been guilty of with regard to that small account of mine touching certain Cavities, many words of mine have they so mauled and disjointed that I scarcely knew my old friends with their new faces; with my unoffending punctuation too, they have taken some very improper familiarities, putting a semicolon whe re none is required, snubbing off the caput of sundry of those respectable old gentlemen thereby degrading them to the common rank of a comma, which is I suspect intended to be the plural of common, just like phenomenon, phenomena,—there is an example for you, which you will allow is better than precept, however, I will enter into the particulars of this subject in my ensuing dissertation on Derivatives.

The following errors have been committed by your very erring imps.

Courier of the 9th April, 1st Paragraph last line for "about" read "but" Courier 20th Cave I. for "hastily" r "tastily" and "deputing" r "depleting Cave II. for "portion" r "portico" for "adjourning" r "adjoining" for "gentlemen" r "gentleman—for "perfectly bewitching creatures" r "perfect,—bewitching creatures"! merely a kind of independent exclamation you see. Cave III. for "corner" r "cornice" 14th line for "or" r "and" Cave VII. for "devices ascending" r "devices, ascend" for "S" r "L."—Cave VIII. for "below" r "between" Subsequent papers—Cave XIII. for "Bees" r "Trees", for "ears into" r "ears unto" for Vunsee" r "Kuntee".—Cave XVI. for "Strool" r "Itool".—XVII. for "Chuk Mungna Nak" r Bheek Mungne walla"—Cave XX. for "Kukuska Bawarohi Khana" r "Rukus Ka Bawarchee Khana", for basis "r "bases—Cave XXI. for "40 ft." r "10 ft.",—in the next paragraph after This Cave" r "is",—for "obscene" proh pudor diabolo! read "obscure," next par. for "in the village" r "towards the Westward" for "Jurdapore" r Furdapore; in the Postscript in the Courier of 30th April for "Jaka" r "Jatra", last par. for "none" r "have some" for "reform" r "rejoin.---Some palpable errors I have not thought it necessary to correct they will be evident to the reader who will not lay the incorrect spelling to my charge.

The following errors are I suspect mine. Cave VII. for "at the nave" r "at the semi-circular extremity of the Nave"—Cave VIII. in three places for "beams" r "ribs"---Cave IX. line 15th after "position" r "in high relief" Cave. XIV. after "lenged at Ellora" r "told more respectfully" Cave XXI. for "beams" r "ribs": For these my omissions I beg to apologise Mr. Editor "accidents will happen in the best regulated families', as the Admiral said to the Governor of Bushire after firing a volley at him.

Yours obediently.

SELIM.

HIGH WATER TABLE 21ST MAY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	5 20	5 58
Wednesday	6 33	7 7
Thursday	7 38	8 9
Friday	8 40	9 3

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 19th Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th Regt. N. I. from Broach.
Do. 20th Lieut. Col. Whitehill, N. V. Battn. from Dapoolie.

DEPARTURES.

May 18th Major Cathcart. 10th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Do. 20th Major Genl. H. Sullivan, C. B. Staff to England.
Do. Do. Capt. Fisher, 12th Regt. N. I. to Rajcote.
Do. Do. Capt. Gidley, 11th Regt. N. I. to Cutch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

On the 15th Instant, Alexander Bell Esq. Junior of the Bombay Civil Service.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 18th Ship Monarch, James Booth, Master, from Clyde, 20th Dec. 1838.

Do. 19th Barque William, James Hamlin, Master from Greenock, 8th November 1838.

Do. 20th The East India Company's Surveying Tender Cardiva, W. Christopher, Midshipman in charge, from Columbo 20th April Cochin, Calicut and Mangalore.

Do. Do. Barque Ardaseer, Alexander McIntyre Master, from China 17th March, Singapoor 31st March, Pedir 10th April, and Cochin 9th May.

Passengers.—H. H. Lindsay, Esq.

Do. Do. French Packet Boat Bordelais, No. 2, Sabedy, Master from Bordeaux

DEPARTURES.

May 18th Ship Vansittart, A. McQueen, Master to China.

Passengers.—Mrs. McQueen and Child.

Do. Do. Brig Hamoody, Mahomed bin Hamud, Naiquedah, to Singapoor.

Do. Do. Ship Charles Forbes, S. Wills, Master to China.

Passengers.—3 Parsees, and 5 Servants.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H.C. Steamer Atalanta	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	20th Instant
A Steamer	Do.	Bushire.	3d June
A Sailing Vessel	Do.	Aden*	20th June
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	26th May.
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	25th do.
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	
La Navarin	Jefferies & Co.	Persian Gulf.	15th to 20th instant.
Competent	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Lintin.	25th do.
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Columbo.	20th May
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co		
Ann	Do.		
Maria	McVicar Burn & Co.	chee	
Eamont	Frith & Co.	Khurrat-	
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bordelais	The's Jeffries & Co.		
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.		
William	Skinner & Co		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station Schooner Constance and Surveying Tender and Cardiva.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allahavie, Hooby, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayaran Dyaram, Pattamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family, Sultan, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulaman, Boyne. Barbara Ann, Prince George and Juvane, Surrey and Ardaseer.

Arab—Ship Tauze

Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings.

French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	28th Jan.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	do.	13th Feb.
Thetis	Do.	do.	13th do.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormosjee	do.	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.	19th do.
Glenelg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	Do. do.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	15th April
Ida		do.	6th Feb.
Childe Harold		do.	10th May
Anna Robertson		do.	30th March
Isabella		do.	15td do.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & Cape	10th Dec.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	8th do.
Heywood	Do.	do.	10th April
Kingston		do.	28th Feb.
Grenada		do.	1st April
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	20th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	27th Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	2d Feb.
Broad Oak		do.	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.	28th Feb.
Commerce		do.	17th March
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	16th do.
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	18th Jan.
R. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do.	3d Feb.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	20th do.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Clyde.	1st May
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	do.	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	3d March.
Buckingamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust.	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	
Emilia	Tho's. Jeffries & Co.	Rio.	1st Jan.
Drongan	Do.	Madras	12th do.
Josephine		Bordeaux	22nd Dec.
St. Gualtes		Lisbon	2nd Feb.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.
" *Madras.*—Catherine.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—MAY 8.

News from Peshawar, 2nd April 1839.

Mahomed Akbar Khan, one of Dhost Mahomed's brothers, is in Command of an Army of 10,000 chosen troops at Jellalabad, waiting the arrival of Now Nehal Sing, who is in Command of 15,000 troops of the Army of the Punjaub, moving in accordance with the Treaty entered into with the British Government by the Maharaja Runjeet Sing. We are to advance in a few days through the Khibar Pass, which is difficult of access, and is said to be strongly fortified and defended by determined troops.

Colonel Wade is to accompany this Army in the capacity of British representative: we expect hard fighting, though many of the Chiefs of Afghanistan are making overtures to the Shazadah!?

We regret to annonce the sudden death of Lieut. Col. J. Thomson 31st N. I., whilst in command of a party escorting treasure for the advance Army. It appears from the following extract of a letter that he died of apoplexy brought on by the intense heat. We have seldom had to commisserate the fate of an Officer whose gentlemanly qualities, and kind amiable disposition had endeared him to all who knew, or served under him.

"Camp Wuggun. 2 marches from Shikarpore, April 21st 1839.

"We left Shikarpore on Friday the 19th with the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, a small Detachment of Europeans under Lieutenant Bennett, of the European Regiment, and 400 of Shah's Cavalry commanded by Captain Anderson, as an escort to 22 lacks of Treasure for the advance Army. A pleasant task to guard such a sum, and we *ponchâw* it safe, we may consider ourselves particularly lucky. Our first march was dreadful, for though the general beat at 9 o'clock P. M. we did not get clear of the ground until 4 o'clck, and reached Gurree Yarsaw 11 miles by 9 o'clock. The heat for 2 hours was very oppressive, and you will be truly grieved to learn that our much esteemed friend, Colonel Thomson, commanding 31st N. I. has fallen a victim to the climate. He had been a little unwell for some days, but rode with us the whole march, was cheerful and in good spirits. I went to him at 1 o'clock—he did not appear to be at all unwell, but complained sadly of the intense heat—and well he might, for it was 116 in a tent, and when the Thermometer was put out in the sun, it rose to 135. At 3 o'clock I was called into the Colonel's tent, and found him a corpse. The Doctor about 20 minutes before this, heard him, breathing hard, and on looking at him, saw he was in an apoplectic fit. He instantly opened both veins in his arms and the temples, but the poor man was beyond all human aid and was dead in a few minutes. We buried him at dusk in a small tope of talmarisk trees outside the Gurree. He was universally beloved, and is deeply regretted by us all. I cannot tell you how grieved I felt at his loss.

"We marched on Friday night at 12 and arrived *here* at sunrise yesterday morning. We have been obliged to halt to-day—all the Commissariat camels and Godown were in the rear. We have met with none of the Beloochee marauders, and no accidents except the constant desertion of camels and Surwans. We have a party of Beloochee horsemen with us in Government pay. They are a set of rascals, but are useful as guides."

This melancholy event throws the line promotion into the 56th Regiment, Major G. R. Pemberton to be Lieut.-Colonel, Captain Hope Dick, to be Major, Lieutenant Ramfield, to be Captain, and Ensign Charles Bailey, to be Lieutenant.

The Depot Regiment Shah Sooja's Force under the command of Lieutenant C. Godrington 49th N. I., is likely to remain at Shikarpore for some months. Major Sir E. Campbell, K. C. B. 3rd Cavalry, left Shikarpore to join his regiment on the 19th April.

A detachment of 3 Companies 17th Native Infantry, and part of a Troop of Native Cavalry, under the command of Captain Cooke, marched into Coel on the 20th ultimo, with 26 lacks of treasure made over to them by 3 Companies of the 14th Native Infantry from Futtyghur.

The Steamer arrived at Allahabad on the 29th ultimo with 12 lacks of rupees, which are immediately to be forwarded thence on to Delhi.

We learn that the Nawab Mirza Mogul Beg, Prime Minister to His Majesty of Delhi, retires from Office on a Pension of 200 Rs. per Month, as a reward for long and faithful services. We have not heard who succeeds him in the confidence of the King, but we believe Nawab Amed Ally Khan.

On Wednesday evening last, Sirdar Bahadoor Rambhurrossah Sing gave a Ball and Supper to this Station in commemoration of his being invested with the Order of the 1st Class. The Assembly Rooms were thrown open at 9 o'Clock, and shortly afterwards the guests began to assemble; they were received by the Sirdar Bahadoor and Native Officers with great case and *scavoir faire*, and dancing commenced; this was well kept up until half past 12 o'Clock, when "the roast beef of Old England" warned us that the various delicacies, cakes, and wines (for the [illegible] delicacy of the season) required also [illegible] attention.

AGR[illegible] MAY 9.

We give in our [illegible] substance of a report, that the 1st Brigade of the Army of the Indus had been attacked by the Canduharees, but we are still without any further explicit information. A nearly similar report reached us subsequently, from a different quarter from the first, which so far corroborates it. According to this report, the attack was made within 18 coss of Canduhar by a considerable body, who were gallantly repulsed and fled broken from the field. The action appears to have been short and decisive.

The report has, we believe, been traced to the Punjaub to which it came via Peshawar, and we are disposed to credit its main features. The submission of the Candahar Chiefs was only reported, and as the submission we have received from the Rajah of Khelat, now appears to have been specious and hollow, that of the Canduharees could not have been sincere. It is, therefore, we think extremely probable, that they had determined to make a hostile demonstration at the latest hour, i. e. when their Capital was threatened. The result will have a very salutary effect on our future proceedings.

Besides this report, we have it on very unexceptionable authority, that Dost Moohumud has determined to strike a blow for his Capital. He had according to our informant, detached his brother with 10,000 horse, to defend the passage of the Khyber Pass against the Seikhs, and he himself with all his Infantry, and a select body of 10,000, Cavalry had marched from Cabool towards Canduhar, to meet us. The source of this information leaves us little room to doubt its truth, and admitting it to be true, little will come of it. The defeat of the Canduharees will not be without its effect on Dost Moohumud, and will very probably determine him to fall back before us. This is perhaps to be regretted, as a victory over him, would materially assist in giving us a command over the supplies of the country, which we would not otherwise have. Should he however retreat, he will find it impossible in such a country to keep together anything like an Army, and the only opposition we shall meet with, will be of a desultory nature, which is not the least harassing. All this speculation will, however, now soon be at an end, for after the arrival of the Army at Candahar, our intelligence will be more regular and rapid than it has hitherto been, and we shall be better able to keep up with them. Our allies, the Seikhs, appear little inclined to co-operate with us cordially in the expedition. The

or entering on the series of co-operative movements allotted to them has come, if not gone by. The aid of the Seiks is, however so little to be depended on, that government, it is rumoured, have determined to march a strong Force on Cabool viâ Pashawar in the rains. This is not improbable in the present aspect of affairs, and still less so under the serious developement of them about to take place.

Since writing the above a fresh rumour informs us that the action with the Canduharees took place on the 16th ultimo, near Canduhar, and so complete was their repulse that they fled, leaving their guns on the field. Intimation of it has, it is said, been received at Simla viâ Pashawar, and Ferozepoor.

Runjeet Singh lies in a very critical state, and is not expected to survive long. Dr. Steel of the 27th Regiment, stationed at Ferozepore, has been some time at Lahore in attendance on the Rajah, and it is said, another medical gentleman will accompany Mr. Clarke, now proceeding to that city, on a mission. At Simla a fatal result is apprehended, so much so, that on intimation of the Rajah's illness being received there, Mr. Clarke, who had been previously appointed to proceed to Lahore, was summoned to receive in person his instructions from the Governor General. He will remain some time at Lahore in expectation of Runjeet's death

A murder, under circumstances of the most hideous & volting nature was committed on the night of the 2d inst. The victim was a young female, and the perpetrators—who, to violation, added the most inhuman cruelty—two Choomars, are in custody. Death was not immediate, but took place four days after the outrage.

The 46th Regiment Native Infantry arrived yesterday, and encamped on the other side of the river during their stay.

Captain Hamilton, late Brigade Major, arrived from Neemuch on the 6th.

A second in command of the Cavalry of Scindiah's Contingent, will, it is said, be appointed, and Lieutenant Verner of the 6th Local Horse, is spoken of as likely to be selected.

Mr. Bax, Resident of Indore, will, it is understood, proceed to Europe, in the ensuing cold weather.

In our last we made an error in saying that Government in their Commissariat Circular, had directed the purchase of elephants *at any price*. The usual rates were on the contrary enjoined.

Grain is again becoming dear: Wheat has fallen from 28 seers to 23, and Chunna from 31 to 27. There was much smut in this season's Wheat crop particularly.

Agra.—A full report of the steam meeting held this morning will be found in another column. The attendance was respectable, the feeling enthusiastic and the proceedings animated; but little was done. The comprehensive scheme was voted aside for the present, and the whole support of Agra tendered to Bombay. This very handsome offer will not however we fear affect the question, which to all appearance will end successfully only in the establishment of the comprehensive scheme, to which a Bombay communication must be subservient, and secondary. One Gentleman Mr. Gouland was loud and single in his support of the comprehensive scheme, but the sense—we mean the votes of the meeting were all against him. Nothing but cordial approbation of the Bombay plan was subscribed, except by Mr. G——who subscribed to the comprehensive views of the Comprehensive.

The following resolutions were carried.

1st. "That this Meeting feeling anxiously desirous to co-operate with the conditional subscribers in every measure testifying the unabated desire existing in the country, for the speedy establishment of an efficient Steam Communication with England, do recommend to the public at large, to adopt all measures, which may be most likely at this juncture to show the unceasing interest, with which this vital question is regarded by her Majesty's subjects in India.

2th "That as the feeling seems general in Great Britain towards establishing a Steam Communication between Europe and India, resolved that the Residents of the N. W. P., be hereby called upon to shew by public meetings and subscriptions, that they feel a strong desire for a speedier and more regular communication, than at present exists.

3th. "That though this meeting are unanimous in support of Steam Communication in general, and therefore of the comprehensive scheme, which is the only one now under consideration, they are also of opinion that a very useful direct communication might be established betwixt Bombay and Suez, and more advantageous by comparison to the Residents of the N. W. Provinces. Before, therefore joining in personal support of the comprehensive scheme, they would wish to express this feeling for the information of their brethren in Bombay, being impressed with the belief, that if any Company or Scheme were established for a direct communication between Suez and Bombay, it would meet with the strenuous co-operation of the Residents of the N. W. P., but that in the event of no Bombay line being established, this meeting would be ready to aid and support the comprehensive scheme.

4th. That this meeting are of opinion that the Steamers at present employed between Bombay and Suez, and those now reported to be building in England for the Bombay line are ill adapted for obtaining the object in view, and that the employment of such inefficient vessels is likely to bring discredit on the plan altogether, and deter parties from subscribing to more creditable undertakings.

5th. "That one of the main causes of disappointment and dissatisfaction in the existing arrangements was the uncertainty which constantly occurred in the despatch of the Steamers, notwithstanding, that the day had been publicly notified, and that in the opinion of this meeting, the day of despatch having been once publicly notified, ought to be rigidly adhered to.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—May 4.

New Steamer.—We perceive that Government are about to lay down the keel of another steamer immediately, one of 769 tons; for the building of which tenders are invited, and the hull is to be completed in nine months after the acceptance of the tender.

To those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the permission to buy crown land on the Island of Ceylon, the rules laid down for their guidance in effecting the purchase will be interesting, and will be found in another part of our paper. The soil and climate of Ceylon are considered rich and salubrious, and to those fond of an agricultural life, the present opportunity seems to hold out a prospect of indulging such propensities with advantage—for there can be no doubt, but landed property in Ceylon will be increased in value, when Steam Communication is fully established between India and England, and that Island has become, as it assuredly will, the great entrepot of that communication. *May* 6.

From reference to papers of previous dates, we perceive that the awful earthquake we casually noticed as having occurred lately at Burma, was felt over a large extent of ground; at Kyouk Phyoo at about 2 o'clock, its effects were accompanied by an eruption from the volcanic range of hills to the southward of the station; within a few minutes of the same hour it was felt at Rangoon, Ava, and Amerapoora; it must also have been felt at Beng, Patanago and Yandaboo, all which places lie in the course which it must evidently have taken from South to North; perhaps, also at Pagan, and several other villages in the Burma territory which are scattered about there, but from which we have received no accounts. At Rangoon, though it was felt on shore, the shipping in the harbour felt it not, nor were any signs of such an event having occurred at all apparent in the state of the water. The same earthquake, if we recollect right was felt, in the Upper Provinces about he same time, though we are unable just now to put our hands on the account given of it.—*May* 8.

"*Extract from a letter of date Rangoon 24 April*—The firing during the Burmese Lent, and many other untoward occurrences tending to equal results, may probably be attributed to the young man who was disappointed in being made Resident, but the British Government are no doubt aware of his friendly feeling towards the Burmahs whilst he was in expectation of being appointed Resident, and they are no doubt also aware of the steps he took to thwart the friendly measures that were in progress since his hapless disappointment. I pitied the weak capacity of the poor young fellow when he had recourse to a British subject in Rangoon, whom he considered had influenced to ask the Governor to recommend him to the King as a fit candidate for the vacant Residency. His words were to this effect:—"that the British Government would appoint whomsover he desired as Resident, and as you know were I appointed, from the friendly feelings I bear towards the Burmese, every thing would go on well. I hope you will exert your influence to get me nominated."

This is the man whom "Burnt Silver" says (which is true) betrayed Colonel Burney when living under his hospitable roof, and after he had been the means of advancing him in this world."—May 9.

INDIGO MARKET.

At a Sale of 295 Chests Indigo, consisting principally of Upcountry qualities, held this-day, the greater portion was bought in, and that which was sold realized about previous quotation—for some of the principal lots bought in, offers to the full extent of valuations have been made since the Sale—the following is a memo. of lots sold; viz.

Arnold Matthews, Allumchund.

			Co.'s Rs.	As.
A AM	60 Chest.....	sold at	189	0 ₱ Fy. md.

Jas. Nichterlin, Agra.

[] Js. N.	25 Chest,.....		145	0
	1 „		65	0 „
J B J	8 „		162	8 „
J B S	10 „		162	8 „
	„		162	8 „
A B & Co.*	5 „		170	0 „

And about 25 Chests Native, at corresponding rates.

Whyte, Holmes and Co. *Brokers.*

Calcutta, Writer's Buildings, 8th May,—Ibid,

BENGAL HURKARU.—May. 6.

We publish in another column the proceedings at a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank held on Sattirday.

It will be seen that the New Deed of Partnership, with various amendments and alterations, was approved of, and that Mr. Dickens gave notice of his intention, at a future meeting, to propose an increase of the capital of the Bank from eighty lacs to one crore of rupees. The following is a sketch of the mode in which Mr. Dickens proposes to effect the increase:

1st.—That it is expedient to increase the capital of the Union Bank to one crore of rupees.

2d.—That the additional capital be raised by the creation of 2,000 new shares of 1,000 each.

3d.—That such new shares be disposed of as follows: viz. Each holder of four shares on the 1st July 1839, to be entitled to one new share at par on paying for the same in the manner provided for in the 5th Resolution.

4th.—That such shares as cannot be taken off in the manner provided for by the 3d Resolution, because many shareholders hold numbers of shares not divisible by four, be put up at par and sold by auction, and the profits of premium applied for the exclusive benefit of those proprietors not enabled for the cause avove mentioned to obtain new shares at par.

5th.—That the shares be paid for as follows, viz., one fourth in cash in one month from the 1st day of July 1839.

One-fourth by promissory note, bearing interest at 7 per cent., payable in two months from the 1st July 1839.

One-fourth by note bearing like interest, payable in four months from same day.

The remaining fourth by note, bearing like interest, payable in 6 months from same day.

Proprietors who prefer it may pay up cash in full at once, and thereupon they shall be entitled to receive dividends from date of payment.

6th.—That the period within which absentee proprietors must pay up for their additional stock be for those in Europe and America 12 months from the 1st July 1839, and for those at the Cape, China Straits, or New South Wales 9 months from the same date, and for those in India above 15 days' dak from Calcutta, a reasonable period to be fixed by the Directors in addition to that allowed to residents of Calcutta.

7th.—That all shares not taken up and paid for pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions, by wilful neglect of the Proprietors, be sold for the benefit of the proprietors at large.

The above sketch was not read at the Meeting, but was handed to us after it broke up, and we publish it accordingly for timely information of the proprietors present and absent.

MIRZAPORE STEAM MEETING.

Proceeding of a Public Meetings held at Mirzapore, on Saturday 27th April, 1839, to manifest the interest taken in the scheme, for the, formation of a Steam Company, to carry on a regular monthly communication with England, via Suez, on the comprehensive plan.

Proposed by Mr. W. E. Money, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barlow.

1. That Mr. Taylor be requested to take the chair, and Mr. Hamilton to act as Secretary.

Proposed by Mr. G. S. Dick, seconded by Mr. J. S. Pelletrean.

2. That this Meeting has learnt with much interest, the exertions that have been made by the London Steam Committee, for the purpose of forming a Company to establish a regular monthly communication, with England, via Suez, on the comprehesive scheme.

Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Home, seconded Mr. C. Hamilton.

3. That this meeting concurs in the resolutions passed by the meeting held in Calcutta on the 15th inst.

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Barlow, seccond by Mr. G. S. Dick

4. That in compliance with the resolution passed at that meeting, viz. that it has now become necessary to give some earnest of the scheme, by coming forward as subscribers to it, a subscription list be circulated among the gentlemen now present, and other parties likely to take an interest in the scheme, and they be solicited to take shares.

Proposed by Mr. W. E. Money, seconded by Lieutenant A. C. Plowden.

5th That the gentlemen resident at Benares and Chunar, be made acquainted with the proceedings of this meeting, and solicited to join, should they not have held a meeting for the same purpose.

Proposed by Dr. W. Gordon seconded by Mr. G. S. Dick.

6. That as it appears from the *Englishman* of the 20th instant, that it is highly desirable, that no time should be lost in transmitting to the Secretary of Calcutta Meeting, the instalment of the subscriptions required, (viz. 10 per cent. or Rs 50 per share of Rs 500, that the amount may be remitted to the London Committee, by the first overland mail to enable them to commence proceedings, for carrying the scheme into effect without delay; the Agent of the Bank of Bengal be requested to receive the first instalment from any gentlemen who cannot conveniently pay the sum in Calcutta, and grant a bill for the amount on the Bank at a short date.

Proposed by Mr. J. S. Pelletrean, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barlow.

7. That the Secretary of the meeting he requested to transmit the bill to the Secretary of the Calcutta Committee, with copy of these proceedings, requesting him at the same time, to send formal receipts to the subscribers for their respective payments.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

R, J. Taylor, *Chairman.*

Mirzapore, 27th April, 1839.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Bengalee*, Hamlin, from London (no date) and Rangoon 27th April; the *Thetis*, Boothby, from Rangoon 24th April, and the *Christopher Rawson* Edwards, from ditto 14th ditto.

The Semaphore also reported the *Mahomed Shaw*, Randle, from Rangoon 26th April; the *Governor Doherty*, (Schooner) O'Brien, from Singapore 6th April; the *Packet*, Shirling, from the Cape of Good Hope 18th March, and Ceylon 27th April, and the *Trident*, Moulinet, from Bourbon 2d March, and Madeira 1st May.—*May*, 8.

We received on Monday, too late for notice yesterday, a copy of Dr. D. Stewart's Report upon Vaccination. It is a very interesting document and the result of the Doctor's labors therein detailed, are highly creditable to that gentleman. By his activity a very considerable increase in the numbers of natives vaccinated in this town has taken place of late years, and we are glad to learn that it is a generally received opinion among medical men in India, that the vaccine virus is equally efficacious here as it is in Europe. The cow-pox introduced by us into the East, is undoubtedly, at this moment, a disease as pure and efficien in prophyylactic virtues as the vaccine disease of London and Paris. If no other benefit were conferred by us upon the natives of Hindoostan than that security was afforded to the people against a malady which has for ages committed fearful ravages amongst them, surely we shall not have reigned over our eastern dominions in vain. Dr. Stewart gives some interesting tables of the mortality produced by small-pox in Calcutta, and shews that this disease is not constantly prevailing but appears periodically, though without any very regular interval of time—at least no information upon this point has yet been obtained. Doubtless considerable time must elapse ere the practice of vaccination becomes general in India; but we are rejoiced to find that it is making such rapid steps in Calcutta, and if the Government offered due encouragement to their medical officers in the outstations, in all probability the vaccination would extend itself much more quickly than it does at present. It is to be hoped that the contemplated establishment of dispensaries in the large native towns of Upper India and Bengal, will materially aid in promoting this desirable object.—*Ibid.*

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Thalia*, Graham, from Liverpool 18th January; the *Kyle*, Fletcher, from London 15th ditto, and the *Apollo*, Langlois from the Mauritius 28th March.—*May* 9.

The amount of the 1st instalment of Steam subscriptions, realized at the Union Bank up to the afternoon of the 6th instant, and communicated by that day's Mail to the Committee in London. was Company's rupees 76,600 which, at 10 per cent., the amount of the instalment, represents 1,522 shares, or seven lakhs and sixty thousand rupees.

The subscriptions were made by 220 firms and individuals: of this number 50 were natives, who have subscribed in the aggregate for 163 shares.

We think that the London Committee will consider this as somewhat convincing evidence, that we in India are in earnest. However, this is but putting the shoulder to the wheel and giving one lift; we must keep it there, and each instalment paid up, on increasing numbers of shares will be a successive lift. Having began well, let us persevere and our object is accomplished.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN.—May, 6th.

Arrakan.—We understand a letter was received in town on Friday last, from Arrakan, giving the most deplorable account of the sufferings of the troops there for the want of the last half years's provision, which were to have been supplied from this presidency. The hospitals, it is said, are crowded with sepoys labouring under dysentery, the effects of the Arrakan rice, which in the absence of their ordinary provisions, they were obliged to resort to. The distress was becoming so alarming that the writer was fearful the most serious consequences would result from further delay.

The supplies, we hear, have been prepared and ready for shipment to Arrakan for several months. We consider it unnecessary to do more than merely state the facts as we have heard them; they are sufficiently forcible in themselves, and obviously suggest the prompt adoption of remedial measures.

Colonel Sutherland.—A letter from Nusseerabad supplies us with the fullowing publishable scrap:—

"Not a word of news in these parts except that Colonel Sutherland disposed of the Joudpoor difficulties in a most summary manner. He ordered the vakeels of the Rajah down to his very tents, and intimated that unless 5 lacs of rupees were forthcoming in 4 days he would strike his tents and return with a force against the place to bring them to their senses. They imagined they had another old woman to deal with; but when they say Colonel Sutherland's camels loading on the day specified, they were seized with a fit of the shakes, and the money made its appearance. Slight disaffection has likewise taken place in the Jaypoor Haque. A Doctor Lemmon had his arm broken, or rather cut, by a sword, by some exasperated villagers; the Artillery draft with which he was proceeding to this place, having entered a village and created a disturbance; he attempted to put a stop to the same, the result was as related.

'The repord of the great forces concentrating at Jaypoor is perfectly false.'—*May* 8.

CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE

Miss Emma Roberts.—We are told, that Miss Emma Roberts has found her little work on India, (Scenes and Characteristics of Indostan) so successful, as a pecuniary speculation, that she is now thinking of taking a voyage to Bombay, for the express purpose of gathering materials for another book. It is pleasant to find that the people of England begin to take some interest in the affairs of this quarter of the Globe, and if in their present ignorance they too often overrate the value of very superficial books upon Indian subjects, it is an error that they will soon be able to correct, if they continue their present encouragement of publications connected with the East. We do not mean to instance Miss Roberts' book as one of those that have been too highly valued, for the authoress has made no pretensions to originality or profundity, while her light and lively style has hit off many peculiarities of Indian Society with great truth and happiness. We think her book deserves the praise it has received, and we shall be glad to hear that she has arrived at Bombay and written just such another. Our readers are, probably, at no loss to understand what Indian authors we chiefly allude to as having been ludicrously overrated by the critics at home, who are supremely ignorant of every thing that has reference to this long neglected land.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—May 10.

The Military Board.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contained the long expected order for the recognization of the Military Board. Colonel Sim is appointed a Stipendiary Member and a more efficient one could not have been selected; Colonel Hitchins is, it is now well known, to have the appointment held vacant for him until his return from Sick Furlough at the Cape: an arrangement which in our humble opinion is hardly consistent with the custom of the Service, or justice to the Officers of the Madras Army!

Bellary.—We have infinite pleasure in being enabled to state that the Squadrons of Dragoons and H, M.'s 39th Foot, which are still in camp near Bellary, have both been free from Cholera since the 1st instant The disease still however lingered about the Fort, and Lieutenant Grubb of the Artillery had been attacked thereby, but was doing well when our correspondent's letter came away. Fever, we hear continues, but of a mild kind, and it is to be hoped that the weather will soon tend to render Bellarry a more healthy place. A violent storm occurred on the night of the 1st instant the thunder was awfully near, and the ladies of two families were thrown into great alarm by the lightning; the verandah of one house having been so filled with sulphureous vapour as to be almost suffocating but providentially without the occurrence of any accident.

Secunderabad.—We are happy to learn that the Troops at Secunderabad continue healthy, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather which had however been in some degree abated by the fall of a few welcome showers. The remount Horses for the 6th Cavalry and Horse Artillery had arrived, but those for the 3d Cavalry, having been despatched by another Route, the march of the Jemadar's party sent down from Jaulnah to receive them was consequently a useless expense to the State. Our Correspondent mentions the prevalence of a rumour that the Hyderabad people were in great alarm at a report that the Nizam was to be deposed for aiding and abetting the Karnool Nawab in his recent misdeeds.

STEAM COMMITTEE, MADRAS.

The following is a copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Steam Committee held on Saturday the 4th May Instant.

Grand Jury Room, *4th May* 1839.

Present.

J. Dent, Esq. *Chairman.*
Alexander Maclean, Esq.
A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.
J. B. Key, Esq.
P. Cator, Esq.

Resolved to recommend to the Madras Conditional Subscribers and to the Public of Madras.

I. That the four following Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Subscribers of Conditional Shares of Persons disposed to further the object of the Meeting at the Town Hall Calcutta on the 15th April, 1839, are generally applicable to this Presidency and accordingly that they deserve the favorable support of the conditional Subscribers in the Madras Lists and of the Public in general.

1.—Resolved—With reference to the determination of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company only to treat with a body already found and prepared to establish a comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea, it is, in the opinion of this meeting expedient that such a company should be forthwith established on the most substantial foundation.

2.—Resolved—That Messrs. Timothy, A. Curtis, John P. Larkins, James McKillop and John Bagshaw, having been appointed a Committee in London to organize such a Company; the conditional subscribers, having entire confidence in those Gentlemen, and feeling earnestly desirous to manifest in the most incontrovertible manner their intense and undiminished interest in the scheme of Comprehensive Steam Communication between Great Britain and India, do forthwith pay up ten per cent on the amount of their subscriptions, or at the rate of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500, into the Union Bank to the Credit of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as Trustees of such Company.

3.—Resolved—That the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund be authorized to remit by the earliest opportunity after receipt of the Prospectus drawn up by the Committee appointed for that purpose in London, to the Directors of such Company, whatever sums may have been paid in up to the date of its despatch, to be subject to such Rules and Provisions as may be established in regard to subscriptions for shares in England.

4.—Resolved—That this meeting, feeling anxiously desirous to co-operate with the conditional subscribers in every measure testifying the unabated desire existing in the country for the speedy establishment of the comprehensive scheme, do recommend to the public at large to adopt measures which may be most likely at this juncture to shew the unceasing interest with which this vital question is regarded by her Majesty's subjects in India.

II. That Gentlemen Resident at Madras willing to become Subscribers be requested to make a deposit of ten per Cent. or Rupees fifty (50) for every share of Rupees five hundred (500) into the Government Bank to the credit of the Madras Steam Committee as Trustees for the said Company and that all Gentlemen not resident at Madras and not having an Agent there be requested to remit the like amount of ten per Cent. or Rupees (50) in every share of Rupees five hundred (500) to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. who having kindly consented to realize and deposit the same in the Bank to be placed to the like account of the Madras Steam Committee as Trustees for the said Company.

III. That it will be the duty of the Madras Steam Committee immediately upon the receipt of the Prospectus of the said Company from London to call a Public Meeting through the Sheriff for the purpose of passing such further Resolutions as shall be deemed necessary.

Inattention to the Health of the Soldiery.—The reports in circulation touching the shamefully crowded state of the *Fairlie*, were we find on enquiry substantially correct. We are not in possession of Her Majesty's Transport Regulations, but really cannot bring ourself to believe it ever could have been intended that 13 Officers, 380 Non-commissioned and Rank and File, 64 Women and 130 Children, in the aggregate 537 individuals, exclusive of the officers' families and ships crew, making a total of about 650 persons, should [as in the present instance, vide *Fort St. George Gazette*] be crammed into a vessel of 750 Tons burthen, in a tropical climate, unless that some emergent necessity might render such unavoidable. Now that no possible necessity did exist for the arrangement complained of, we are prepared to prove being well informed that the *Fairlie* and *Maitland both* tendered for the conveyance of H. M. 21st Fusiliers from New South Wales to Madras according to the extent of their respective capabilities, the former however had the *exclusive* preference: and coupling this with the fact that whilst abundance of Tonnage was available the 21st Fusiliers were crammed wholesale—men women and children into the very vessel *that had just brought out* the Local Commander of the Forces, we are inclined to consider that the *Fairlie*, business was as pretty a Colonial job as we have for a long time heard of.

CEYLON.

PURCHASE OF LANDS.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's Instructions, the Right Honorable the Governor is pleased to direct that the following summary of the Rules, upon which it is intended that all Lands the property of the Crown shall in future be disposed of, and which have been substituted for the Rules published on the 11th July 1833, be published for general information.

Art. 1.—All the Lands on the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated or required for public purposes, will be put up to sale by public auction. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the Land and its local situation, but no Land will be sold below the rate of five shillings per acre.

Art. 2.—All persons proposing to purchase Lands not advertised for sale, must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, and upon a stamp of two shillings and sixpence, which will be delivered at the Cutcherry to all persons applying.

Art. 3.—Those persons who are desirous of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of Land as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of Land will be advertised for sale for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the highest bidder, provided that such bidding shall at least amount to the price fixed by the 1st Article.

Art. 4.—A deposit of 10 per cent upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder must be paid within one month from the day of sale, and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

Art. 5.—On payment of the purchase money the purchaser will be let into possession, and a grant under the public Seal of the Island will be made, in fee simple, to the purchaser at the nominal quit-rent of a pepper-corn.

Art. 6.—All grants will be enrolled in the Supreme Court, and for the delivery and enrolment of the same, the following fees will be payable by the purchaser.

To the Colonial Secretary: In all cases where the value of the Land shall not exceed five pounds, a fee of one penny.

In all other cases a fee of one per cent on the amount of the purchase money, provided that the fee upon any one grant shall in no case exceed the sum of forty shillings.

To the Registrar of the Supreme Court: A fee of five shillings for each grant.

The above fees will be paid, together with the purchase money, to the Government Agent.

Art. 7.—The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such Roads and Bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all Lands purchased as above, and also to such indigenous timber, stone and other materials, the produce of the Land, as may be required for making and keeping the said Roads and Bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all mines of precious metals.

By His Excellency's Command,
George Turnour, *Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.
Colombo, 13th April, 1839.—*Herald, April* 16.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 21st MAY 1839.

The H. C. Steamer *Atalanta*, F. S. Webb Commander, sailed last evening at quarter past Seven o'clock for Suez, with the Passengers whose names were given in our last, and a Mail of 11,853 Covers.

The subjoined notice was issued from the Post Office yesterday afternoon.

The Post Master General begs to notify that a Packet for the reception of letters to Aden for despatch by a sailing vessel, to leave on the 25th Instant, is now open, and will be closed on the evening of 24th Instant. An after packet will be prepared if necessary.

E. E. Elliot.—*Post Mr. General.*

Bombay, General Post Office,
20th May 1839.

A salute was fired in honor of Major General Sullivan, late in Command of the Garrison of Bombay, on his going on board the Packet to proceed to England.

The *Ardaseer* we understand has brought no later China news than what was given in our Paper of the 4th instant.

The following is the answer returned by government to the letter which appeared in our columns on the 11th instant, relative to the violence offered to the three Parsee convicts, by chief Constable Reid. Nothing we think could be more civil or more satisfactory than this answer, or could more clearly shew the spirit that influences, and ought to influence, the government in such matters. We understand a Petition to the Queen has been prepared and has received numerous respectable signatures, and will speedily be forwarded to London, praying for some mitigation of the sentence awarded against the three young men above referred to.

No. 1313 of 1839.

Judicial Department.

TO MANOCKJEE SORABJEE AND OTHERS,
Parsee Inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—In acknowledging the receipt of your Petition, without date, complaining against the Head Constable on the Police Establishment for having deprived the three Parsee convicts lately embarked on board the "Adelaide" of their Suddras, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you, that Government regret the occurrence of which you complain, and that strict orders have been issued to prevent it for the future.

I am also instructed to apprize you, that Government having carefully enquired into the circumstances complained of, are happy to find, that the Constable's proceedings on the occasion alluded to were not wilful, but originated in ignorance, and further that your statement, that he was warned to the contrary has been found to be erroneous.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. P. Willoughby,—*Sec. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 9th May, 1839.

The late proceedings in the case of the two Parsee converts appear to have excited a sensation, not in that caste only, but among the Hindoos also, as witness the following manifesto from a Brahmin Dignitary, who appears to entertain the same apprehensions of danger from the Missionary schools as his Brethern of the Parsee Faith. It is much to be regretted that any difference should have arisen, to check or throw back in the least the cause of education in this place, as we fear will be the case, if the unfortunate irritation at present existing is not by some means allayed, and confidence again restored.

A warning.

Be Propitious O'Gunesh!—The Padrees have hitherto much preverted the faith of Hindus and others, and the Parsees, now residing in Bombay, being more united than any other caste, having heard that two boys have been converted have become alarmed. The religion of the Padrees is gradually gaining ground among us, we therefore earnestly entreat all the people not to send their boys to the Padress' Institution, because the two boys converted by the Padrees have been in the habit of attending the Padrees' Institution, and the Padrees were in the habit of teaching them the religion of Jesus Christ every day, and by coaxing these weak-minded children, they got them to embrace their religion, and thus the Padrees coax those boys who attend their school, and such will be the condition of these youths, attending their Institution, who have not yet acquired a knowledge of their own religion, and let all take care and place their boys in a school in which they may learn wisdom and their own religion, so that the boys, having obtained a clear knowledge of their own religion, such an overwhelming calamity way never again befall us. Haply some may object that their means will not allow them to give their children an education. We answer them that there are many Government Schools in several places for English, Muratié, Gujarthé, Parsee, &c., founded for the education of the poorer classes; let them send their children thither, but never to the Padres' School. For this we can give a very weighty reason, viz. that parents desire their children to be educated that they may obtain employment and support them in their old age, so that they may end their days with joy. But if a parent should in this hope, send his son to the Padree's school, and be disappointed, and his son go away from him, then of what advantage will the boy's education be to his father; again, should the convert have a young wife, with what grief will her father and mother-in-law look upon her, she will be a widow all her life; and will be obliged to continue in that state—how grievous is this.

After all these painful considerations, a stone itself would sweat. The Padrees' schools are the causes of all these calamities; therefore we warn the people with one mind not to send their children to the Padrees' school.

(Signed) Moro Bhutt Dandekur.
Now residing at Bombay.

There is a report current in the Bazaars, of some late news having been received from Persia, which represents the Schah as quietly settled at Teheran and neither preparing nor meditating any fresh enterprise against Herat. In the actual position of affairs this report has every probability with it, for if, single handed, Herat was able to baffle the whole of his strength when he assailed it formerly, he cannot want the sense to see, that backed by an English Force, Kamran might prove a very dangerous Enemy.

The Delhi Papers advise us of Runjeet Sing's contingent of Troops, stipulated for by the treaty, having at length taken the field, to cooperate with the Army marching on Cabool. A collision is talked of as likely to take place between the Ma-

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harajah's Force and Dost Mahommed who is alleged to have collected together a large Force on the frontier and to be preparing for resistance, but between the English Army on the one side and the Maharajah's on the other, it would appear that the chief of Cabool, of whom reports speak so favourably, must be rather in a perilous position. We shall look now with anxiety to this new field of strife, tho' at the immense distance at which we are placed, our notices probably will be few and far between. We observe that the Calcutta Papers have got the same story we have here of the taking of Candahar. We are not aware that any thing has occurred here since our last publication either to confirm or to shake our faith in that Report; we should say however that it derives confirmation from what the Agra Papers have since brought us.

A man of extraordinary energy of character like Mr. Waghorn, who devotes his life to the attainment of one object and has so identified himself with that object as to make it peculiarly his own, when obliged to come in contact with others and particulariy with men in office, whose zeal when compared with his is, as the speed of a coal waggon to a Steam carriage, is almost sure to make enemies, and enemies of the worst kind, men who knowing that his character is unassailable, resort to the expedient of injuring his purse, or at least of trying to do it, as in the case of the article in the London *Observer* quoted by our cotemporary of yesterday. The men in office in Egypt all hate him, because his presence there and the activity he desplays serve to keep them awake and to destroy that *dolce far niente* system under which all such officials love to live, then again he generally beats them in the quickness of his mails and he very properly takes care to let the world know it, which is another grievous cause of complaint, but perhaps the sorest of all is, the sort of superiority he claims, as due to his opinions over theirs, in all matters relating to the transmission of mails. Nothing therefore would please them more, and doubtless they have often recommended it, than a measure that would dry up the source of Mr. Waghorn's revenue and force him to proclaim "Othello's occupation's gone," but their arts will not prevail, the public know too well the value of Mr. W's. services, and they will support him against every such attempt to injure his interests, as that to which we have adverted above.

We willingly make room for our Correspondent *Selim's* letter, though it somewhat reflects upon the efficient state of our establishment, It should be remembered that nine tenths of the Compositors in this country are little better than automatons, working entirely by the eye, and without the most remote idea of the subject or sense of what they are putting together, and therefore little wonder is it, that mistakes should be now and then committed, particularly when they have to compose from manuscripts, written in crabbed and unintelligible characters, which even the correctors of the Press find great difficulty in deciphering, in fact are often obliged to guess at or give up in despair—Though unwilling to disturb the equanimity of our Correspondent, we think it might have occurred to him that part at least of the blunders complained of arose from this cause, not that we blame him on that account, for we know it is a reproach now-a-days to write a good hand, but we are pleased to have the opportunity of suggesting to him and our other correspondents that when the spirit moveth them to favor us with their communications, they would take the precaution to have them copied out in a fair hand, by some humble scribe, which is the only way to insure perfect accuracy in print, when the parties are not at hand, or do not choose, to revise the proofs of their own handwriting themselves. Selim's account of the Caves required no recommendation from us;—our Readers would appreciate the talent that could, out of a single visit, produce so long, circumstantial and interesting a narrative, and we think its publication was particularly well timed, as prefacing or introductory to, the large work on these and the other caves about to be published under the auspices of Dr. Bird. It would have been better however, as we could only publish it in parts and the interest of the narrative is always in this way lost to some extent, had the author brought it out in the shape of a Pamphlet and then he might have managed moreover to have had his illustrative sketches lithographed (which we have no means of doing) and thereby rendered his work more complete in all respects.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

"Her Majesty honoured Mr. Leslie, R. A., with a sitting for his picture of the coronation, yesterday, at Buckingham Palace. The Royal dinner party last evening included the Earl of Fingall, Earl and Countess Cowper, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Viscount Melbourne, Lord and Lady Poltimore, Right Hon. G. S. Byng, Sir E. L. Bulwer, and Col. Wemyss. —(Post.)

"If the marriage so much talked of in the fashionable world should take place between Lord Alvanley and Lady Acton, his Lordship will acquire a large fortune; that Lady possessing great wealth in her own right, she being the only child of the late Duc d'Alberg. Sir Richard Action, her late husband, left her a considerable dowry, which reverts to their only son, to whom his large estates have devolved.—(Post.)

"FATAL DUEL.—At the King's County Assizes, Messrs. Bailey, Stepney, and Flood; were tried on Saturday, before Chief Justice Doherty, for the wilful murder of Mr. Turpin, who lost his life in a duel, under the following circumstances. During the last assizes for the King's country, a quarrel occurred between the deceased and Mr. Bailey, when the deceased struck Mr. Bailey and knocked him down. The consequence was a hostile meeting on the next day, and, at the first fire, the ball from Bailey's pistol entered the deceased's right side near the hip, passing out on the opposite part of the left side. Turpin lingered about a fortnight, and died. Stepney and Flood were seconds. The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Crown Counsel, under the direction of the Attorney-General. The evidence was a mere description of the duel. There was no imputation of unfairness in the conduct of the duel. The Chief Justice charged the Jury, observing that there was nothing in the evidence, which was clear and satisfactory, to reduce the crime to manslaughter; and if they believed it, they should find the prisoner guilty on the charge of wilful murder. For his part his course was determined upon. If the jury should find, as indeed he thought they must, the prisoners guilty, he would record the sentence of death upon them. He would then forward the entire case to the Government, and leave the responsibility of it upon those from whom this prosecution emanated. The Jury, after about ten minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.—(Dublin Journal.)

On Thursday evening Lord Powerscourt, M. P., and Mr. Roebuck had an hostile meeting at Coombewood, the former accompanied by the Hon. H. Fitzroy and the latter by Mr. Edward Trelawney. Mr. Roebuck was called out by his lordship for refusing to disovow the following remarks, which he had uttered at a public meeting in Bath on the 15th instant, and published in the papers, unless Lord Powerscourt would deny the charge:— "I am told that Lord Powerscourt, about thirteen months ago (and I am glad that he is now in England, to hear what I shall have to say concerning him), at some drunken exhibition, dared to use my name in a way that no gentleman would have done. I took no notice of it at the time, but I did reserve to myself the right of applying a scourge to that person's back, which should make him feel smartly, if he has any sense of honour or shame." Several letters passed between the parties; but no accomodation having been effected, they repaired to the ground, when efforts were renewed to avert the necessity of proceeding to extremities, Lord Powerscourt's friend insisting on Mr. Roebuck retracting or apologizing for the words complained of in the correspondence, and the opposite party declining to do so. The ground was then measured, and the principals placed at twelve paces. On Mr. Roebuck receiving his adversary's fire he discharged his pistol in the air, and, advancing to Lord Powerscourt, said, "Now, my lord, I am ready to make any apology your lordship may suggest, for certainly in my speech at Bath, I did not mean to imply any thing personally offensive." All parties being entirely satisfied by this procedure of Mr. Roebuck, returned to town.—*Atlas Feb.* 23.

On Wednesday, the 27th February, the Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, attained his majority, which was celebrated at Goodwood by a magnificent *fête*. The *Brighton Guardian* gives the names of fifty-nine clergymen who attended with their families; and a morning contemporary quotes the list as an example of the manner in which the clergy do not think it improper to spend their Wednesday in Lent. *Ibid.*

SAGACITY OF ANIMALS.—The manner in which animals can find their way is very extraordinary. Leonard Edmunds had one that was carried a distance of twenty-seven miles, in a close hamper, by a coach, and it found its way back next morning. Dr. Hancock, in his excellent work on instinct, relates the story of a dog being conveyed from Scotland to London by sea, and finding his way back; of a sheep returning from Yorkshire to Annandale, a distance of at least eighty miles; and of another sheep returning from Perthshire to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. There is no end of such facts. When two goats meet on a ledge bordering upon a precipice, and find there is no room either to pass each other or to return; after a pause, as if for reflection, one crouches down and the other walks gently over his back, when each continues his perilous journey along the narrow track.—*Lord Brougham's Edition of Paley's Natural Philosophy Illustrated.*

At the last meeting of the *Academie de Medicine* Dr. Orfila read a report on his researches and experiments on the subject of poisoning by arsenic, with the object of decting its existence in the bodies of persons who have died in consequence of having swallowed it. This distinguished physician had long ago established the fact that arsenic placed on any part of the body denuded of the skin, and acted on by the absorbent vessels, would produce all the effects of poison and ultimately death, without any violent inflammation of the part to which it is applied. The process of detection subsequently discovered by him consists in subjecting the body or parts of it to the action of boiling water, and afterwards in submitting the water thus used to chemical tests so as to detect within it even the smallest quantity of arsenic which may have been extracted from the body. An ingenious apparatus made by M. Marche has been modified by Dr. Orfila so as to be effectually applied to this analysis. It consists simply of a species of bottle, into which is put water, zinc, and sulphuric acid, in proportions to produce hydrogen gas; to this is added a suitable quantity of the water in which the poisoned body has been boiled, and the current of the hydrogen gas being so arranged as to come in contact with a porcelaine plate, will leave on it the traces of such arsenic as existed in the water used in the experiment upon the body. A question has been raised whether arsenic may not be naturally combined with the particles which form the human body, but Dr. Orfila has demonstrated that if arsenic does exist in the composition of the human body, it is too subtile to be dissolved by the process for detecting the mineral which may have been either internally or externally absorbed.

THE HAT.—So far as management of the hat is concerned, very little but contradiction can be inferred respecting European civility. The Frenchman oftentimes dines, not only at restaurants, but at *tables d'hote*, and in the company of ladies too, with his hat on. Stopping, as he travels by public conveyance, to dine, he never does, as is always the case with Englishmen, take off hat or cap. At theatres, both English and French keep their hats on while the curtain is down—the English oftentimes while the curtain is up. On entering *cafes* restaurants, reading-rooms, &c., the custom of slightly raising the hat in civility to the general company is universal in France, and also in Italy. The Englishman does no such thing. The French Chambers legislate with hats off. The English Houses of Parliament—Lords as well as Commons—do business with hats on, taking off the same on rising to speak. The Germans, whom I am happy to note down as the most civil and polite people in Europe, make, a great deal of the hat. When passing friends in the streets, they take the hat entirely off; sometimes letting it fall, in extremest feeling of courtesy, to the very arm's length. This act of civility is also frequently extended to solitary strangers, and always, if in company with a friend who chances to know, and who salutes those strangers. A German, unlike an Englishman, would certainly make an effort to save a drowning man, although he might perchance have never been introduced to him. The King of Bavaria thus recognises every body, and never leaves his pinakothek without raising his hat to the seven foot high porter there stationed at the door. The Emperor of Austria—the "Good Ferdinand," the paternal despot—when alone, promenading in the Prater, is continually taking off his hat to any and every one that does the same to him, resolved not to be outrivalled in this form of politeness. At Munich no one is permitted to put on his hat in the theatre, whether the curtain be up or down. I was rather amused one evening at the growl of an Englishman, at whom, as he put on his hat when rising at the close of the performance to leave the house, a huge, black-moustached, brazen-armed German gen-d'armes, first softly sent, and, not being regarded, afterwards hoarsely *hurled* a horrid mass of native phraseology, signifying "*off* with that hat?" The Englishman deemed remaning uncovered exceeding humbug, saying, it was not expected in England, &c. As to German reading-rooms (to be found at Munich;—Vienna, Prague, Dresden, and Berlin have them not. In these cities European periodicals can be found *only* at the cafes) and public galleries of art, (I am speaking of the heart of Germany.) every one takes off his hat on entering, nor puts it on till he departs. Go into a circulating library, you are expected to doff your hat. Visit any shop, you must discover—nay, you should dis-crown on entering each dirtiest Eilwagen-office to engage a seat for your next pausing-place in travel, you should do so, for you perceive every German about you so doing.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE COLOURED RULERS IN VENEZUELA.—In Venezuela the highest offices of the state are open to the man of colour, Paez, the late president, being one of this class. In this country, therefore, the negro is not an object of prejudice; and, if free, immediately takehis stand as high up in the scale of society as his capacity and intelligence may entitle him. As he has greater bodily strength so, also, he appeared, to me, to be possessed of greater native vigour of mind than the Indian. It is from seeing the effects that have been produced by a few years of freedom, in a country where he feels himself to be placed on an equal footing with those around him, that I think thus highly of the negro's capacity. Of course, the effects that have been produced by ages of neglect are not to be remedied by one age of culture. Just as the muscles of the arm become enlarged by the use of the arm, so does the size of the brain become enlarged by the use of the brain; and just as it would be unreasonable to expect muscular limbs in a race of men who had little occasion; for the use of either legs or arms, so, also, it is equally unreasonable to expect a large development of brain in men who, for generations, have had little occasion to exercise their thoughts. He, therefore, who measures facial angles on which to found an argument against the *capability* of improvement in different races, might, with as much reason, go and measure the leg of the Arab, to prove, that he could never be made strong upon his feet. Take the horse from the one, and make him walk; give mental excitement to the other, and make him think; and both deficiencies will be remedied. In either case one generation may not be sufficient (nor is it to be expected that it should be) to remove what, perhaps, twenty generations have been expended in effecting. Nor do I wish it to be understood, that the change to be effected in this way is unlimited; it is with man as with other species, his improvement or his deterioration can only be within certain limits, fixed by the Being who called him into existence.—*Hawkshaw's Reminiscences of South Amr.*

Private advices received at Liverpool, and dated Havannah, Jan. 11, acquaint us that two French frigates, as soon as they were apprised that a corvette, hoisting Mexican colours, was reported to be hovering off the coast, forthwith sailed to pursue her. The suspected vessel, it is said, was fitted out in the States—an assumption, by the way, by no means absurd; and the Mexican government, as indeed might have been anticipated, have issued in favour of vessels owned by the people of the Union 100 letters of marque. The confessed proneness for enterprise, or piracy, by which the people of the southern states are distinguished, and the splendid equipment of the vessels which, on such an expedition, they are prepared to dispatch, will inflict not merely on the French squadron itself, but on every ship of that nation which the unscrupulons American rovers may chance to intercept, ruinous annoyance. The offer of letters of marque possesses a fascination which the predatory dispositions of those who are tempted by it cannot resist.—Standard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 1.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on Irish railroads, Lord Morpeth stated the particular provisions which he proposed to introduce into the measure which he should submit to them. They did not propose, in the first instance, that the government should undertake more than one of the great lines recommended by the railway commissioners though he himself should have rather liked to grasp more, because the efficacy of the measure would have been thereby increased. The line which they proposed to execute, is that from Dublin to Cork, with branches to Limerick and to Clonmel, which would comprehend an extent of line 213 miles in length; and this, by the calculations of the Commissioners, would involve an expense of 2,556,000. The grounds of preference were the large area of country which would be benefitted, the communication with greater districts and towns than could be obtained in any other line which it would open—namely, with the large and important counties of Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Clare and Waterford. The line would connect Dublin and all the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and its neighbourhood, and indeed, the metropolis of England itself with Cork, the port most in use in the south of Ireland, and more resorted to than any other in the traffic between Ireland and America. The noble lord having dwelt on the advantages of which such a measure would be productive, proceeded to describe the main provisions of the bill. The calculation of the commissioners was, that there would be a profit of about 4 per cent.; but to guard the public money against the possibility of risk they proposed to enact that in the event of the revenue proving inadequate to the maintenance and working of the lines, and payment of the interest at the aforesaid rate, the deficiency shall be made good by assessment on the counties through which the line passes; one-third on the baronies intersected by or adjoining the lines; the remainder on the country at large, including those baronies.

Sir R. PEEL was opposed to the interferance of the government in matters that properly belonged to private enterprise. He did not see, moreover, why a selection should have been made, as the principle, if once introduced, would be equally applicable to all the lines of road that had been suggested; and he could not fear that this extension must ultimately be adopted. In that case the present vote would be by far the smallest part of the expense that must fall on the country.

Many other members addressed the House in the course of the debate, which was prolonged for above five hours. In the result the committee divided—For the resolution, 144; against it, 100: majority in favour of the grant, 44.

IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' BILL.

Lord MORPETH moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill. A discussion ensued, that had for its original object not so much to oppose the bill in its present stage, as to urge upon ministers the necessity of postponing the committee till the return of the many Irish members who were about to be necessarily absent at assizes. The debate increased in warmth as it proceeded; and became extremely violent.

Sir ROBERT BATESON declared that he had hitherto given a reluctant assent to the measures that had been introduced on this subject, in the hope that they might tend to the restoration of harmony in Ireland; but the late appointment of Lord Ebrington to the Lord Lieutenancy, after the declared hostility of that noble lord to the Protestant church, had convinced him of danger of any further concessions to the Papists, and he would, therefore, oppose the bill.

Lord DUNGANNON and Lord CASTLEREAGH, in strong terms, but amidst great interruption, expressed a similar resolution.

Lord JOHN RUSSEL vindicated the appointment of Lord Ebrington, of the responsibility of which he was ready to take his share, and even asserted his full concurrence in the opinions of the noble lord in reference to the church in Ireland.

Mr. JACKSON moved an adjournment. The motion was lost by 151 votes to 65.

Col. SIBTHORP then repeated the motion for adjournment, which was defeated by the same majority. Lord John Russell eventually consented to postpone the second reading of the Bill till Friday next.

Mr. HUME said he would on that day bring forward his motion that there be no more Lords Lieutenant appointed in Ireland, and Col. Sibthorp fixed the same time for calling attention to the amount of salary enjoyed by the Irish Secretary.

The House then adjourned at one o'clock.

During the present session of Parliament petitions have been presented for 195 private bills. Of these bills twenty-nine are for railways, twenty-three for roads, seven for harbours, twenty-five for enclosures, eleven for the formation of joint-stock companies, five for canals and seven formation of cemeteries. The total number of petitions presented to the House of Commons during the present session, to the 19th of February inclusive, was 1,556. Of these 1,224 were against the repeal of the corn laws, with 99,935 signatures; 314 for the repeal of those laws, with 30,837 signatures; and in support of the church of Scotland 30, with 7,240 signatures.—*Atlas.*

THE BALLOT.

(From the *Times*.)

We really find ourselves obliged to apologise to our readers and the public, for not having somewhat more pointedly directed their attention to the Rev. Sydney Smith's little treatise, entitled "Ballot," which has now gone through numerous editions. Our excuse must be, that political writing, however excellent, must give place, not only to political facts and incidents, but even to official or parliamentary reasoning upon them. For example, we could not omit a speech of Joseph Hume's which we need not be long in characterising, to make way for a couple of pages out of the little tract in question; though the one is stinking ditchwater, the other sparkling champagne. We do, however, now (and hope our recommendation may still be useful) most cordially recommend the "Ballot, by the Rev. Sydney Smith," (that is its brief and simple title) to the attentive perusal of the whole nation. To the friends of the ballot we would recommend an effort to answer it; but the vapid dull dogs will hardly dare to attempt that: they may abuse, call it buffoonery and so forth, but they must not put their own stupid verbiage in such proximity as to provoke a comparison with Sydney's animated argument and happy illustration.

"Excuno dise omnes." Take Sir William Molesworth for a sample; he, a young man, is engaged in the wellchosen and appropriate task of editing the works of Liviathan Hobbs, a studious Infidel and high prerogative writer of the last age. We can settle the merit of the work which it is thus attempted to obtrude on the public in no time, and that on the very highest authority. Of this Leviathan Hobbs the immortal Dryden has said (we quote from memory)—"Besides his natural stupidity, there was an infelicity and ill-luck attending him which could hardly have befallen any other man. He was every thing at the wrong time: he began his literary career by writing metaphysics before his judgment was mature; and he ended his labours by attempting poetry when he had lost the fire of youth." Is not this just such a man as one might expect such another man as Sir William Molesworth would pass his own almost juvenile days in editing? Proceed, happy youth, as thou hast begun: thou will come at last to reproducing *Eikanah Sattle* to the wondering world as thy years draw to a close!

But to return to Mr. S. Smith. This reverend writer is witty in an eminent degree, and lively. A bishop who wants those qualities in a degree equally remarkable, blames him for the possession and display of them. A different critic—one too, whom his own now established fame, and *the gravest* of moral writers in a succeeding age has placed in a position that allows no exception to be taken to his judgment, is of a contrary opinion. Horace says—

"Ridiculum acri
Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res."
Hor. Sat. I. x. 14.

But the fact is with respect to Mr. Syndey Smith's writing, that he does not elude an argument by a jest, nor instead of refuting an antagonist create an inept laugh against him. We challenge examination to this point. It will be found, that every one of Mr. Smith's witticisms contains some stringent syllogism, or cogent proof, which it is difficult for his opponents to shuffle off from their necks and shoulders We could give a thousand instances of this, did time and space allow; and surely an argument is not the worse for being put with vivacity and pleasantry; which, while they awaken the attention and enliven the spirits, carry with them that also which at a future time will bring the argument itself more readily to the memory.

The following extracts will show the spirit and reasoning of the work:—

"An abominable tyrany" exercised by the ballot is, that it compels those persons to conceal their votes who hate all concealment, and who glory in the cause they support. If you are afraid to go in at the front door, and to say in a clear voice what you have to say, go in at the back door, and say it in a whisper: but this is not enough for you; you make me, who am bold and honest, sneak in at the back door as well as yourself: because you are afraid of selling a dozen or two of gloves less than usual, you compel me, who have no gloves to sell, or who would dare and despise the loss, if I had, to hide the best feelings of my heart, or to lower myself down to your mean morals. It is as if a few cowards, who could only fight behind walls and houses, were to prevent the whole regiment from showing a bold front in the field: what right has the coward to degrade me, who am, no coward, and put me in the same shameful predicament with himself? If ballot is established, a zealous voter cannot do justice to his cause; there will be so many false Wandens, and spurious Cæos, that all men's actions and motives will be mistrusted. It is in the power of any man to tell me that my colours are false, that I declaim with simulated warmth, and canvass with fallacious zeal; that I am a Tory, though I call 'Russell for ever,' or a Whig in spite of my obstreperous panegyrics on Peel. It is really a curious condition that all men must imitate the defects of a few, in order that it may not be known who have the natural imperfection, and who put it on from conformity. In this way in former days, to hide the gray hairs of the old, everybody was forced to wear powder and pomatum.

"But if all men are suspected if things are so contrived that it is impossible to know what men really think, a serious impediment is created to the formation of good public opinion in the multitude. There is a town (No. 1) in which live two clever and respectable men, Johnson and Pelham, small tradesmen, men always willing to run some risk for the public good, and to be less rich and more honest than their neighbours. It is of considerable importance to the formation of opinion in this town, as an example to know how Johnson and Pelham vote. It guides the affections and directs the understandings of the whole population, and materially affects public opinion in this town: and in another borough (No. 2) it would be of the highest importance to public opinion if it were certain how Mr. Smith, the ironmonger, and Mr. Rogers, the London carrier, voted; because they are both thoroughly honest men, and of excellent understanding for their condition of life. Now, the tendency of ballot would be to destroy all the Pelhams, Johnsons, Rogerses, and Smiths, to sow an universal mistrust and to exterminate the natural guides and leaders of the people: political influence, founded upon honour and ancient honesty in politics, could not grow up under such a system. No man's declaration could get believed. It would be easy to whisper away the character of the best men; and to assert that, in spite of all his declarations, which are nothing but a blind, the romantic Rogers has voted on the other side, and is in secret league with our enemies.

"Who brought that mischievous profligate villain into parliament? Let us see the names of his real supporters Who stood out against the strong and uplifted arm of power? Who discovered this excellent and hitherto unknown person? Who opposed the man whom we all know to be one of the first men in the country? Are these fair and useful questions to be veiled hereafter in impenetrable mystery? Is this sort of publicity of no good as a restraint—is it of no good as an incitement and a reward for exertions? Is not public opinion formed by such feelings? and is it not a dark and demoralising system to draw this veil over human actions, to say to the mass, be base, and you will not be despised; be virtuous, and you will not be honoured? Is this the way in which Mr. Grote would foster the spirit of a bold and indomitable people? Was the liberty of that people established by fraud? Did America lie herself into independence? Was it treachery which enabled Holland to shake off the yoke of Spain? Is there any instance since the beginning of the world where human liberty has been established by little systems of trumpery and trick?"

"If there is a ballot, there can be no scrutiny; the controlling power of parliament is lost, and the members are entirely in the hands of the returning officers.

"An election is hard run—the returning officer lets in 20 votes which he ought to have excluded, and the opposite candidate is unjustly returned. I petition, and as the law now stands, the return would be amended, and I, who had the legitimate majority, should be seated in parliament. But how could justice be done if the ballot obtained, and if the returning officer were careless or corrupt? Would you put all the electors upon their oath? Would it be advisable to accept any oath where detection was impossible, and could any approximation to truth be expected under such circumstances from such an inquisition? It is true, the present committees of the House of Commons are a very unfair tribunal, but that tribunal may and will be amended, and, bad as that tribunal is, nobody can be insane enough to propose that we are to take refuge in the blunders or the corruption of 600 returning officers, 100 of whom are Irish.

"It is certainly in the power of a committee, when the incapacity or villany of the returning officer has produced an unfair return, to annul the whole election, and to proceed again *de novo*; but how is this just? or what satisfaction is this to me, who have unquestionably a lawful majority, and who ask of the House of Commons to examine the votes, and to place in their house the man who has combined the greatest number of suffrages? The answer of the House of Commons is, 'One of you is undoubtedly the rightful member, but we have so framed our laws of election, that it is impossible to find out which that man is; the loss and penalties ought only to fall upon one, but they must fall upon both; we put the well-doer and the evil-doer precisely in the same situation, there shall be no election; and this may happen ten times running.

"Purity of election, the fair choice of representatives, must be guarded either by the coercing power of the House of Commons exercised upon petitions, or it must be guarded by the watchful jealousy of opposite parties at the registrations; but if (as the Radicals suppose) ballot gives a power of perfect concealment, whose interest is it to watch the registrations? If I despair of distinguishing my friends from my foes, why should I take any trouble about registrations? Why not leave every thing to that great *primum mobile* of all human affairs, the barrister of six years' standing?

"The answer of the excellent Benthamites to all this is, 'What you say may be true enough in the present state of registrations, but we have another scheme of registration, to which these objections will not apply.' There is really no answering this *pauto post* legislation. I reason now upon registration and reform which are in existence, which I have seen at work for several years. What new improvements are in the womb of time, or (if time has no womb) in the more capacious pockets of the followers of Bentham, I know not: when I see them tried I will reason upon them. There is no end to these enternal changes; we have made an enormous revolution within the last 10 years—let us stop a little and secure it, and prevent it from being turned into rank Utilitarianism. I do not say the Reform Bill is final, but I want a little time for breathing; and if there are to be any more changes, let them be carried into execution hereafter by those little legislators who are now receiving every day after dinner a cake and a pun, in happy ignorance of Mr. Grote and his ballot. I long for the quiet times of Log, when all the English common people are making calico, and all the English gentlemen are making long and short verses, with no other interruption of their happiness than when false quantities are discovered in one or the other."

"The noise and joillity of a ballot mob must be such as the very devils would look on with delight. A set of deceitful wretches wearing the wrong colours, abusing their friends, pelting the man for whom they voted, drinking their enemies' punch, knocking down persons with whom they entirely agreed, and roaring out eternal duration to principles they abhorred—a scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a *posse comitatus* of liars, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the monocracy of Constantinople.

"All the arguments which apply to suspected tenants apply to suspected shopkeepers. Their condition under the ballot would be infinitely worse than under the present system; the veracious shopkeeper would be suspected, perhaps without having his vote to appeal to for his protection; and the shopkeeper who meant to deceive must prop up his fraud by accommodating his whole life to the first deceit, or he would have told a disgraceful falsehood in vain. The political persecutors would not be baffled by the ballot: customers who think they have a right to persecute tradesmen now would do it then; the only difference would be, that more would be persecuted then on suspicion than are persecuted now from a full knowledge of every man's vote. Inquisitors would be exasperated by this attempt of their victims to become invisible, and the search for delinquents would be more sharp and incessant.

"A state of things may (to be sure) occur where the aristocratic part of the voters may be desirous, by concealing their votes, of protecting themselves from the fury of the multitude; but precisely the same objection obtains against ballot, whoever may be the oppressor or the oppressed. It is no defence; the single falsehood at the hustings will not suffice. Hypocrisy for seven years is impossible; the multitude will be just as jealous of preserving the power of intimidation as aristocrats are of preserving the power of property, and will in the same way redouble their vicious activity from the attempt at destroying their empire by ballot.

Ballot could not prevent the disfranchisement of a great number of voters. The shopkeeper, harassed by men of both parties, equally consuming the articles in which he dealt, would seek security in not voting at all, and, of course, the ballot could not screen the disobedient tenant whom the landlord requested to stay away from the poll. Mr. Grote has no box for this; but a remedy for securing the freedom of election, which has no power to prevent the voter from losing the exercise of his franchise altogether, can scarcely be considered as a remedy at all. There is a method, indeed, by which this might be remedied, if the great soul of Mr. Grote will stoop to adopt it; Why are the acts of concealment to be confined to putting in a ball? Why not vote in a domino, taking off the vizor to the returning officer only? or, as tenant Jenkins or tenant Hodge might be detected by their stature, why not poll in sedan chairs with the curtains closely drawn, choosing the chairmen by ballot?"

"Old John Randolph, the American orator, was asked, one day at a dinner party in London whether the ballot prevailed in his state of Virginia. 'I scarcely believe,' he said, 'we have such a fool in all Virginia as to mention even the vote by ballot, and I do not hesitate to say that the adoption of the ballot would make any nation a nation of scoundrels if it did not find them so.' John Randolph was right; he felt that it was not necessary that a people should be false in order to be free; universal hypocrisy would be the consequence of ballot; we should soon say on deliberation what David only asserted in his haste—*that all men were liars.*

"Not only would the tenant under ballot be constantly exposed to the suspicions of the landlord, but the landlord would be exposed to the constant suspicions and the unjust misrepresentations of the tenant. Every tenant who was dismissed for a fair and just cause would presume he was suspected, would attribute his dismissal to political motives, and endeavour to make himself a martyr with the public; and in this way violent hatred would be by the ballot disseminated among classes of men on whose agreement the order and happiness of England depends.

"All objections to ballot which are important in England apply with much greater force to Ireland, a country of intense agitation, fierce passions, and quick movements. Then, how would the ballot-box of Mr. Grote harmonise with the confessional-box of Father O'Leary?

"In clubs ballot preserves secrecy; but in clubs, after the barrister has blackballed the colonel, he most likely never hears of the colonel again; he does not live among people who are calling out for seven years 'The colonel for ever;' nor is there any one who, thinking he has a right to the barrister's suffrage, exercises the most incessant vigilance to detect whether or not he has been defrauded of it. I do not say that ballot never can in any instance be made a mean of secrecy and safety, but that it cannot be so in popular elections. Even in elections a consummate hypocrite who was unmarried, and drank water, might perhaps exercise his timid patriotism with impunity; but the instances would be so rare as to render ballot utterly inefficient as a general protection against the abuses of power.

"In America ballot is nearly a dead letter; no protection is wanted: if the ballot protects any one, it is the master, not the man. Some of the states have no ballot—some have exchanged the ballot for open voting."

"Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit."
Persius, I., 117.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

The select committee of the House of Commons on postage has just passed a variety of resolutions on the subject of its inquiry, in accordance with the evidence taken before it, and, as we think, in conformity with the wishes and advantage of the community. The resolutions in substance state that the present high rates of postage tend to prevent correspondence, to encourage evasions of the Post-Office regulations, and, consequently, to deteriorate the revenue; that through the operation of these two causes, although population, trade, and commerce have been wonderfully increased, the Post-Office revenue, for the last twenty years, exhibits only a very trifling improvement; that wherever additional facility has been extended the revenue has always been benefitted; that a uniform rate of postage ought to be established between one post town and another, whatever might be their distance; and that payment in advance by means of stamped paper should be adopted, with an option to the sender whether to pay in advance or not—payment on delivery being made considerably higher than payment beforehand; that the postage should be regulated by weight; that a uniform rate of 1d. per half-ounce, increasing at the rate of 1d. for each additional half-ounce, should be charged as soon as the public revenue will admit of such a deduction, while in the meantime, a charge of 2d. per half-ounce, increasing at the rate of 1d. for each additional half-ounce, should be tried; and that a uniform charge of 1d, per half-ounce ought immediately to be established for all distances not exceeding fifteen miles from the Post-office, payment being made in advance by means of a stamp, and the charge to be 2d. when so paid in advance. The committee recommends [redacted] of franking should be restricted whi[redacted] limitations, and that treaties should [redacted] foreign states respecting ship-letters [redacted] principal feature of the resolutions, [redacted] ter being composed of deduction fro[redacted] ons as to the feasibility and operation [redacted] reasoning against the present defecti[redacted] *March 9.*

IRELAND.

At the late meeting of magistrates and landed proprietors of the King's County in Ireland, on the occasion of the assassination of the Earl of Norbury, the speeches of Lords Charlevile and Oxmantown contained recommendations to the landlords then present, to follow the course pursued by Lord Lorton towards his tenantry, as the most just towards the latter, the most beneficial to the proprietor, and ultimately the most conducive to the improvement of the country. A strong light has recently been thrown upon the precise character of the *panacea* proposed by two of these noble lords, and carried into execution by the other; and as the example is an instructive one, in many points of view we will furnish the English reader with an authentic account of the tender mercies of an Irish landlord.

An ejectment suit was tried at the Longford assizes, last week, in which the Viscount and Viscountess Lorton were the plaintiffs, and a widow, Rose Murphy, the defendant. The latter was the administratrix of her husband, and held some lands under an assignment of a lease for eighty years, which, as it was made in 1803, had forty-four years to run. A son of the defendant entered into a bargain with one Courtenay, agent of Lord Lorton, to give up possession of the lands upon certain conditions; but the agreement was not stamped, and he had no permission from his mother for the proceeding. On this authority, such as it was, the steward went to the premises, and summoned the widow and her daughters to remove; on their declining to obey the mandate of the great man's little man, the great man sent a party to pull the house over their heads, and to eject them forcibly off the land. This was no idle threat, but was actually accomplished; while, as the work of destruction was going on, we have it in evidence from one of Lord Lorton's witnesses, "the widow Murphy and her daughters stood by, crying,

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wringing their hands, and greatly distressed." When the house was dismantled, the roof taken off, and the widows and doors removed, it was proved that "the Murphys went back again into the walls, erected a hut for themselves therein, and remained in possession ever since." To punish them for such audacity, and to get rid of them by law, since violence was not effectual, Lord Lorton brought his action; and a jury composed entirely of Protestants, returned a verdict against him, and his case was scouted out of Court.

There are several reasons which prevent us from commenting at any length upon this proceeding; but one point presses itself irresistibly upon our consideration —if people of rank and station can perpetrate such acts, is it astonishing that the peasantry should become demoralized, should lose all regard for the rights of property, and take the vindication of their alleged grievances into their own hands? The noblemen and gentlemen of the King's County meeting, in proposing Lord Lorton as an exemplar of the proper course to be adopted towards the tenantry, were only multiplying provocations to the very crime which had spread terror and dismay among them; and thereby proclaimed themselves an oligarchy, ruthless and tyrannical, with interests opposed to those of the people, which they were determined to assert, regardless of law, reason, or justice.

It was well remarked by Mr. Secretary Drummond, in answer to a remonstrance of a body of magistrates from an Irish county, that "property has its duties as well as its rights." It is to be hoped that the noble landlords of that country will call to mind the first portion of this golden sentence; it is pretty certain that the case of the Viscountess Lorton and the widow Murphy will be a memorable proof of its concluding one.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening.

The tendency of all banking in the country to become gradually absorbed by joint-stock companies is the distinguishing feature of the trade at present, and another instance has just occurred with respect to the old-established banking house of Sir Mathew White Ridley and Co., of Newcastle, who have formed a junction with the Northumberland and Durham District Banking Company. The following circular has been issued on the occasion to the friends and connexions of that house:—

"Newcastle Bank, March 20, 1839.

"Sir,—The term of our partnership with Sir M. W. Ridley expiring on the 31st of December next, we had, in anticipation of the arrival of that period, completed the requisite arrangements for the continuance of our banking business, when a proposal was made to us by the directors of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank to form a junction with that establishment. Having long observed an increasing preference on the part of the public for the proprietary system of banking, as affording, under proper management, both the most unquestionable security, and at the same time a very advantageous investment of capital for the proprietors, we were not indisposed to entertain the proposition. We have now to announce to you the completion of this arrangement, and that the junction of the banks takes place on the 22d instant. Mr. Bigge, of Linden, Mr. Boyd, Mr. C. J. Bigge, Mr. Robert Boyd, and Mr. Spedding, become large proprietors in the bank, in which also the three last-named gentlemen will be directors. The company thus extended will offer an amount of security, available capital, and power of conducting banking operations, which we cannot doubt will be duly appreciated by our friends and the public at large. We trust that the confidence which you have hitherto placed in the old bank will be continued to the united establishment, and that you will permit your account to be transferred to our new books. Its note circulation will be exclusively that of the Bank of England under an agreement with the Governor and Company of that corporation. For the convenience of our friends the business will be carried on both in our present premises and at the banking-house in Grey-street. We shall be happy personally to give you any further information, and are your faithful and obliged servants

"Ridley, Bigge, and Co."

Of the progress of this revolution, for so it may be termed, of banking in this country, it is difficult do say whether good or evil is most to be augured: that it presents both aspects is perfectly clear, and the change is moreover one that should be watched with jealousy, both by the trading interest and by the Government. If the simple deposit of money may be more safe on the whole under the joint-stock system the proprietors of such banks may, by injudicious management of the common fund, suffer losses as great as those incurred in times of panic by the failures of private bankers, and the still greater evil may arise of wild and indiscriminate issues and loans, calculated to derange the entire trade of the country from one end, of it to the other. It is well known in London that many of the provincial joint-stock banks, through ill-judged exercise of patronage, or the difficulty, in so large and sudden a demand, of finding men fit for the purpose, have fallen into hands wholly unqualified for such a trust. Agents from town, in search of an increase of banking business and other connexions, have been astonished to find, in passing through the different districts, youths, who in London would only be thought fit for the counter, as second or third rate clerks, driving about in carriages as "managers of banks" and branch banks, and intrusted with the disposal of hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. Among the various boards of directors, also, scarcely one is to be found who has any knowledge of the trade; on the contrary, they go into it as if the "mystery" of banking could be compassed by instinct, and did not, as every one is aware who knows anything of the matter, require the longest experience and the soundest judgment to be successful of any trading operations whatever. There can be no possible objection to a change like that which is notified in the Newcastle circular, because it ingrafts the caution and ability of practical bankers upon the joint-stock system; but that much mischief is at this moment brewing from the injudicious management of many of these banks, is a conviction expressed by every member in London of the monied interest who has had any means of ascertaining the nature of the business carried on by them. In the Bank parlour a particularly watchful eye is kept upon them, and they [illegible] obviously mistaken if they imagine, when the [illegible]ning comes, that they may look for assis[illegible] quarter as matter of course, because it [illegible] and indiscreetly given in 1833 in the [illegible] Northern and Central Bank. There is [illegible]etween the two cases, and the money-[illegible]t in a state to make it material for the [illegible]rs, for their own sake or that of their [illegible] independently of the question of security, [illegible]—*Times, March 23.*

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

The half yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London and Westminster Bank was held yesterday at the Company's office, in Lothbury, P. M. Stewart, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was very numerously attended.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the day said, this was the fifth meeting of the proprietors and he had to congratulate them most sincerely on the decisive and progressive advancement which this institution was making as a bank and a commercial establishment in all the attributes that men of business ought to value in such an undertaking. (Applause.) He was glad to see that the prejudices with which they had to contend were falling away, as the character of the establishment rose. He congratulated the meeting that the proprietors were now assembled under their own roof, for the first time.—(Cheers)—and he trusted this was one of the many items of the account which the meeting would agree had been disposed of in a judicious and business like manner. There was one other point of great importance. He believed that banks founded on similar principles were calculated to be beneficial to the commercial public. A general meeting took place in November of the proprietors of all the joint-stock banks in England, and Wales, the object of which was to obtain from the government a decided legislative recognition of the respectability, usefulness, and power of such establishments as the present; and the result of that meeting had been the simple, but full attainment of that object. It was known that the laws framed for small partnerships were not calculated to do justice to large partnerships like the present, and they demanded the interference of the legislature to accommodate the law to the new state of things. The government received the Deputation in the most flattering way, and required a statement of their grievances; that was given in some time ago, and he believed that immediately after Easter a legislative measure would be brought into Parliament, which would be fraught with great benefit to this establishment, and to all establishments of a similar description.

The Secretary then read the following.

REPORT.

Of the Directors of the London and Westminster Bank, to the Proprietors, at their fifth annual meeting, held on the Bank premises, Lothbury, March 6th, 1839.

The pleasure which the directors feel in making their fifth annual report, is augmented by the circumstances of its being delivered to the proprietors in their own building,—an event that seems to justify a glance at the past history of the bank.

When the directors consider, that during the five years of the existence of this establishment, they have had to contend against the fears and prejudices of the public mind,—the uncertainties and the intricacies of the law,—and the opposing influence of existing interests;—and that this conflict has been carried on in seasons of great commercial embarrassment, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty;—and that amid all these disadvantages, they have nevertheless acquired a paid-up capital of nearly six hundred thousand pounds; between eight and nine hundred respectable proprietors; a large and increasing business in London, and a country connexion that embraces one hundred and fifty banks and branches; they do feel that the result of the first experiment of establishing a Joint-Stock Bank in London has been highly satisfactory, and that the confidence they expressed in their first annual report has been abundantly confirmed.

Although a low rate of interest prevailed during the last year, the directors did not allow the desire of making larger profits to tempt them into advances upon inferior securities, or to lock up their funds in incontrovertible investments. They feel assured that any departure from sound principles in banking, even when attended with immediate profit, must always result in loss to the proprietors, and danger to the establishment.

The profits of the last year, after defraying all the current expenses, and after making the most liberal allowance for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to 46, 135l. 12s. 11d. From these profits the directors now propose to declare a dividend at the rate of five per cent. upon the paid-up capital. After payment of this dividend, there will remain a surplus from the profits of the year, of 16,271l. 12s. 11d. This sum, added to 7,667l. 11s. 2d. the surplus remaining from the profits of former years, makes a total of unappropriated profits, of 23,939l. 4s. 1d.

The period has now arrived, when the directors think they may with propriety pay the dividends half-yearly. But as this will require an alteration in the deed of settlement, the directors intend, at an early period, to call a special meeting of the proprietors, for the purpose of making such alterations as may be necessary to empower them to declare a dividend on the 10th of September, and on the 10th of March.

The balance of the fund arising from premiums on shares, amounted on the 31st December, 1837, to 20,003l. 19s. 5d. out of this fund has been paid during the last year 1874l. 11s. 1d, the final charges connected with the legal proceedings of the Bank of England. The balance, 18,129l. 8s. 4d., has been transferred to the credit of the new building.

After deducting 1000l received from the City of London, for the ground surrendered to widen the street, and 2408l. 3s. 1d. realised by the sale of old materials, the total cost of the new building, including the purchase of the ground, the erection of the edifice, and the fittings and furniture, will amount to about 47,000l. Against this sum the directors have set off 18129l. 18s. 4d. remaining from the premiums on shares. This leaves a balance of about 29,000l. This new freehold building will therefore stand in the books of the company, either as a permanent asset for that amount, or this sum will be discharged out of the surplus profits of future years, as the directors may hereafter determine. In the mean time, it will be satisfactory to the proprietors to hear, that a portion of this building is let off at a considerable rent.

The directors have co-operated with the Joint-Stock Bank throughout the country, in the proceedings they have recently taken for the purpose of bringing the defects of the existing laws with regard to banking, under the notice of the government and the legislature, and every effort will be made by the directors to effect the removal of these evil.

The directors have further to call the attention of the proprietors to the retirement, by rotation (as provided by the deed), of three of their body from the direction, viz., Frederick Burmester, Esq., Lord Wm. Robert Keith Douglas, and Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq. These gentlemen being re-eligible, offer themselves accordingly.

It may be expected that some notice should be taken in this report of the extension of the system of Joint-Stock Banking in London. This will not, in the opinion of the directors, militate against our interest, as those principles, which we were the first to advocate, will thus be more widely disseminated. Hence all banking companies that may be respectably and honourably conducted, will be regarded by this bank not as rivals, but as allies. At the same time, the shareholders should bear in mind that as Joint-Stock Banks multiply in London, each bank will have to depend mainly upon the support of its own proprietary. And the London and Westminster Bank having been first in the field, ought not to suffer itself to be passed in the course by later and more youthful competitors. But if the exertions of our shareholders, be at all proportionate to their numbers, their wealth, and their respectability, the London and Westminster Bank will not only have the honour of being the first Joint Stock Bank in London, in the order of time, but in other respects also will be enabled to maintain the pre-eminence.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Debtor.	£.	s.	d.
Payment of dividend now declared of 5l. per cent. the paid-up capital of 597,281l.	29864	0	0
Balance of unappropriated profits	23339	4	1
	£53203	4	1

Creditor.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of unappropriated profits, December 31st, 1837	9567	11	2
Deduct vote to the directors at the last general meeting	2500	0	0
	7037	11	2
Profits of the year 1838, after defraying all the current expenses, and after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts	46135	12	11
	£53203	4	1
Balance brought down	2353	19	4

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

The first month of the new year has afforded a contrast equally striking as agreeable, when compared with its namesake of the year 1838. Equability of temperature has been the characteristic of the winter, so far as it has advanced, yet there has been no stimulus, a paucity of sun, a great quantity of rain, and no actual warm transitions of any continuance, have kept things pretty well as they were. In November, 1837, we saw entire breadths of wheat, the verdure covering the ground, rank and profuse; three weeks after Christmas not a green blade remained visible. Now we observe regularity, verdure, and order—perfect health, but no luxuriance. The young wheats are every where alike, all promising, but not making rapid strides. Just so is it with the clovers and grass of pastures. Vegetation is quiescent, waiting to start into activity. This state of nature appears as extraordinary as did the extreme rigour of the last winter; but there is this remarkable difference, that cannot fail to strike every accurate observer. Violent contrasts had produced great irregularity, and crops retrograded from step to step, insomuch that in April recovery appeared more than doubtful; whereas now, on the contrary, there has been an accumulation of vital power, and, if nothing of a serious nature occur (and which we cannot reasonably foresee), the progress will be more sure than usual, and the result an abundant early harvest. One great proof of the favourable opinion that is entertained of the existing prospects is, the total absence of agricultural murmurings; and if any farmer complains, it is one who, perhaps, occupies land of a clayey quality, and who wants frost to break up its texture. Generally, however, our friends quietly observe that the ground is nicely covered: and, verily, that is saying a great deal. Stock of every description we believe to be doing well. Turnips are in sound condition, and yield abundant food to fine and healthy flocks. Last year, at this time, all the bulbs were gone to complete decay: they had previously, in many places, been ravaged by countless numbers of the grub. The mention of that pest reminds us to inquire of our agricultural friends whether they have been able to form an idea why that enemy has all but totally disappeared? Did the bitter frost, which penetrated 25 inches into the solid ground, destroy or weaken him? One circumstance we noticed. The moth (agrostis) comes forth in summer—it is a night-flyer: yet we then saw some moths in a state of entire debility, dropping about in mid-day! Nature finds a remedy just at the critical moments.—*Herald, Feb. 4.*

INLAND-STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS OF BRITISH INDIA.

No enterprise relating to the dependencies or colonies of England promises greater advantages than this splendid undertaking. Though India has reaped great and permanent benefits from the government of England, that dependency has great claims on her, and we are bound to answer those claims by introducing into that country the arts, science and civilization in which we excel. No means tend to diffuse knowledge more rapidly than facility of transit. North America is an example which heralds that fact through the world. It has accelerated the colonization and subjugation of the soil of that vast country at least two hundred years, and opened new fields for the habitation and industry of mankind. Transit by steam was carried through regions untrodden by the foot of civilized men, and where the savage and the brute contended for the sovereignty. British India instead of being a desert, with few inhabitants, is thickly peopled with a population fond of transit and active in the pursuits of commerce. The rivers of that vast region wash the walls of extensive cities, and constitute the only highways of the people—they are neither obstructed by cataracts nor rapids, nor altered in their nature by opening into vast inland seas—a steam-boat can continue her course up the Ganges, from Calcatta to Allahabad, 848 miles without her paddle-wheels being one instant at rest? On the banks of that mighty river in eight different places are coals of the finest quality as if placed by Providence to invite mankind to diffuse by such means that knowledge which must call the highest energies of our nature into useful operation. The first steamers used in India were on the Irrawaddy during the Burmese war in 1824; two years after that period those vessels were employed as tugs at Calcutta. Subsequently two small steam-craft were constructed for the sole purpose of conveying government stores to the upper provinces: and one performed the voyage to Allahabad in twenty-four days. Lord William Bentinck, perceiving the advantages to the government of that kind of transit, introduced, in 1834, steam vessels on the Ganges which were partly used for the duty of the state and partly for merchants and their goods. The avidity with which they were hired, and the high prices (15l. per ton) which their tonnage was sold for by public auction, prove the estimation in which the facilities they afforded were held. At the present period upwards of twelve million sterling are annually in transitu on the Ganges. In 1836 and 1837, the freight of internal produce which came down the river was 179,458 tons. The calculations of probable freight are made at only four per cent. on that traffic; and an equally low estimate on the ascertained number of passengers, and only the use of twelve boats, with a liberal allowance for every contingency: notwithstanding the moderate calculations, the lowest profit of a steam company is made forty per cent, per annum. When the ten districts in Assam, to which the Bramahputra leads, are as they will be at work, the operations of a company will be yet more profitably extended. While contemplating these great commercial views, we must remember that the empire is rendered safer, obedience to the laws more rapidly enforced, life and property made more secure and in case of any hostile aggression of our frontiers, the troops and materiel of war may by the same means, be transported from the sea board to the confines of India in a few short days, and thus strike a wholesome fear into the aggressors. To facilitate and render safe the transits of the raw produce of the interior of the eastern world must by the common law of commercial statistics open an equal field for the consumption of the manufactures and products of our country, while we bind by the unseen links of interest our eastern subjects to us.—*Alexander's East India Magazine.*

A SUGGESTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF POSTERITY.

The first stone of the new Houses of Parliament is to be laid in June, and, it is said, by the Queen in person. With reference to this occasion, a correspondent, who evinces a laudable anxiety to gratify the curiosity of posterity, offers a suggestion that may deserve some consideration. He proposes that, in addition to the usual coins, a variety of small articles in common use should be deposited in the cavity of the foundation-stone, to show the perfection of our arts and manufactures, and transmit to distant ages objects that are not likely to be preserved for so long a period in any other way; and that not only a plan of the building, but views of it, and a map of London, should be enclosed. We give his list, and, though some of the items may raise a smile now, let us fancy the ecstatic delight of some archæologist from the future metropolis of New Zealand, or a travelling fellow of a University in Central Africa, at stumbling on the treasure in exploring the ruins of London, when the modern Babylon shall be as its ancient prototype now is. His contemporaries may ridicule the notion of our correspondent, but posterity would be infinitely obliged to him. We are assured that the books, prints, etc., would endure for thousands of years, enclosed in glass hermetically sealed; the cavity had need be capacious to contain such a goodly array of commodities.

A miniature portrait of the Queen, in her royal robes, seated on the throne; painted in enamel.

A set of small views, exquisitely finished in water-colours, of the building, showing the two Chambers, with the Peers and Commons sitting, and other portions of the structure, interior and exterior.

A set of highly-finished engravings of the principal edifices of London, on a small scale.

A plan of London and the suburbs, and a map of the United Kingdom.

A compendium of the statistics of the empire.

An account of the constitution and privileges of Parliament.

The acts of Parliament relative to rebuilding of the Houses.

A Court Calender, London Directory, and Court Directory for the current year.

The London Catalogue of Books, and the Picture of London.

A Bible and Prayer-book, the Diamond Shakspeare, and some miniature Classics, superbly bound.

Some small articles of Jewellery and hard-ware, of exquisite workmanship; viz., a watch and seals, brooches and rings, a scent bottle and snuff-box, a Mordan's pencil, and Bramah pen, penknife, and scissors.

A few small specimens of ornamental porcelain.

A choice assortment of patterns of silk, cotton, and woollen manufacture.

A copy of each of the leading daily and weekly journals.

A bank note and exchequer bill, to be enclosed with the coins.

A sheet with the autographs of the principal persons present at the ceremony, to be added to the plan of the building.

A few bricklayer's, mason's and carpenter's tools.

A case of mathematical instruments.

A small telescope, a microscope, and an ordinary lens.

Our correspondent, in his zeal, has probably been too comprehensive and minute in his enumeration of objects; but a considerable selection of miscellaneous articles might be made with propriety: and as we value lachrymatories and pateras, spear-heads and sacrificial knives, found in tombs and barrows, and the pictures and manuscripts recovered from Herculaneum, we should have a fellow feeling for the antiquarians of the year 4839, whem the ruins of such a vast pile of building may attract to the spot where once the Thames flowed.—Spectator.

THEATRICALS.

SIR E. L. BULWER'S NEW TRAGEDY.

Covent-Garden.—At this truly classic, and, we are proud to call it, national theatre, on Thursday night was produced Sir Edward Bulwer's new play of *Richelieu or the Conspiracy*, before one of the most crowded audiences ever assembled within its walls. The house was in every part full to overflowing, and the play was received with an enthusiasm of applause alike merited by the rich and picturesque scenery, the power of the acting, and the dramatic skill, pleasant humour, fine discrimination, and poetical beauty of the composition. Its success was most triumphant. The first scene of the play is a splendid room in the house of Marion de Lorme. At one table Orleans, Baradas, and some of their confederates are maturing their conspiracy for assassinating Richelieu, deposing Louis, and making Orleans Regent; at another is a party at high play.—De Mauprat loses his last stake, and is left alone with Baradas, who worms himself into his confidence. In the Langaedoc revolt the martial zeal of De Mauprat had gone beyond the orders of Orleans, and he had on that ground been privately made by Richelieu an exception from the general pardon. His life was thus in the Cardinal's hands; and with the axe suspended over him, assured that "'twill fall one day," he lives alike recklessly in the city or the camp, in deep gloom and desperate enjoyment; and to add to the complication of his destiny he is in love with Julie, the Cardinal's ward, whom Louis affects, and Baradas also desires. As he rebounds from the earnestness of his story into mad hilarity, Huguet suddenly enters with an armed train, arrests him, and conducts him to the presence of the Cardinal. The palace of the "Cardinal King" is a combination of pontifical and regal splendour; and the appearance of Mr. Macready as Richelieu, and his first few words, at once apprised us that a new and exquisite portrait was to be added to that gallery of characters with which he has enriched the imagination and the memory. The author has sketched this extraordinary man with a strong and steady, yet a flexible and discriminating, hand; with the penetration of a philosopher into the text of history, but the generosity of a poet in the exposition of that text. One is sometimes reminded of Wosley; like him, Richelieu has the churchman's pride and the statesman's unscrupulousness; both are lovers of pomp, of literature, and the arts; but on both there is the distinct stamp of nationality. Richelieu has the *légereté* of a Frenchman, and his patriotism is a sentiment—a deep and strong one, and the common interests of humanity have much more hold upon his heart. It is difficult to say whether by the author or the actor the differences were more delicately defined; for never were verbal suggestions more completely embodied in look and gesture, often as suggestive as the words themselves. Richelieu's purpose is to win De Mauprat for his own. He spares his life, promises him fortune, and weds him to his ward. The weak King's *penchant* for Julie affords Baradas the means of serving De Mauprat from his bride, decoying her to the palace, and making him believe that Richelieu had betrayed him for the purposes of a selfish ambition. De Mauprat is thus prepared to offer himself for the murder of Richelieu, and the Cardinal's guards are corrupted to act as his confederates. This scheme is defected by a timely explanation between De Mauprat and Julie in the Cardinal's castle, whither she had fled for protection from the palace; and he imposes on the party, at Richelieu's suggestion, by a feigned murder. The triumph of Orleans and Baradas, the unexpected re-appearance of the Cardial, the efforts of the agents of both to obtain possession of the dispatch to Bouillon, which had the signatures of the conspirators and would demonstrate their treason, the attempt to make Julie save the life of De Mauprat by promising her hand to Baradas, and the eventual restoration of Richelieu to absolute power, with the re-union of De Mauprat and Julie, are the leading incidents of a train of events that sustain the excitement in strong and rapid continuity to the end of the play. Whether considered as the dramatic picture of an age abundant both in comic and tragic interest; appealing to the eye by its gay and fanciful costumes, to the sense of humour by its diversified traits of character, to the feelings by the vicissitudes, sufferings, and passions of individuals; or as the theatrically elaborated character of a man who was in himself a drama, the epitome of the stage-world around him, and of whom a vivid and living portraiture is thus impressed upon the mind; we cannot but regard this drama as, perhaps, the happiest production of its author. It is rich in that peculiar species of excellence which only the great novelist can infuse into compositions of the dramatic forms. The only deductions from our high praise, and they are trifling ones, are that the complexity of the intrigues will prevent the fullest enjoyment of the play until the audience are familiarized with the story; that the second act, though we know not what we could willingly spare, does need curtailment; and that the Cardinal's verse-making foible must be touched even more gently than it is, for the impression of his character on the audience welcomes a laugh with him, but allows not the shadow of a smile at him. Many beauties of Mr. Macready's acting in the earlier portion of the play can scarcely be recalled after the sublime power of the closing scenes of the fourth and fifths acts. The sacerdotal majesty with which he draws around the form of Julie "the awful circle of our solemn church" is in fine contrast with the examinate sinking that makes Baradas exclaim "His mind and life are breaking fast," and that gives electric power to his retort:—

"Irreverent ribald!
If so, beware the falling ruins! Hark!
I tell thee, scorner of these whitening hairs,
When this snow melteth there shall come a flood!
Avaunt! my name is Richelieu—I defy thee!
Walk blindfold on; behind thee stalks the headsman.
Ha! ha! how pale he is! Heaven save my country!"

In the last scene, at the pitiful inquiry of Louis about the traitors, the army, and the Spaniard, "Where will they be next week?" one of the grandest effects ever produced is realised by the instantaneous starting up of the seemingly almost expiring Cardinal, "There—at my feet!" while he stamps on the fatal roll of the conspirators as if the foot of a god were crushing a host of conspirators. Nor could a drama tend towards a more exciting conclusion than the richly coloured diversity, the magnificent ebullience of his triumph; not only does "the might of France seem to pervade his withered frame," but the attributes of absolute justice are blended in the joys, the lightsomeness, the sympathies, the tenderness, and the reverence of humanity. The scenery, appointments, and costumes, are replete with historical truth and artistical skill and beauty. We must especially mention the view of Paris from the gardens of the Louvre, with the black walls of the Bastille, and the lowering clouds that seem as if they would cast their shadow upward on the heavens, while the towers and spire of Notre Dame are white and gladsome in the sunlight. The performers exerted themselves so as to render selection for praise impossible. Each seemed in possession of, and able to realize, the character that was professedly personated. Mr. Warde, in Baradas, gave the insidious design, the bitter irony, the insulting triumph, and the uncontrollable agitation of crime on the verge of exposure, with masterly force; the irritability, the extremes of feeling, the vivacity and the earnestness of De Manprat, were effectively presented by Mr. Anderson; the sound judgment and exact execution of Miss Charles were evident even in the short part of Marion de Lorme. Mr. Phelps's Joseph added to the effect of every scene in which the Monk appeared. The regal and heartless imbecility of Mr. Elton's Louis to the life; while Diddear, Vining, Bennett, and Howe, were severally successful in the mock dignity of Gaston, the effrontery of the Courtier, the sullenness of the deceived and treacherous dependent, and the fervour of the young Page in his honourable aspirations. The effect on the audience had corresponding completeness. At the fall of the curtain the applause was tumultuous and prolonged. Mr. Macready was loudly called for; afterwards Miss H. Faucit; and the author, who bowed from his box. The announcement of the repetition of the play every evening was received with acclamations.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.—TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

(Abridged from the *Cumberland Pacquet* of Tuesday.)

It is this week our lot to record one of those painful disasters which are, unfortunately, of too frequent occurrence in all mining districts—namely, an explosion of fire-damp, by which the lives of no less than 23 of our fellow-creatures have been sacrified.

The explosion took place in the "William Pit," about two o'clock yesterday morning (Monday), at the distance of about a mile and a half from the foot of the shaft, in the direction of Barton; and at that early hour only a small portion of the workmen engaged in the night-shaft had entered the mine, otherwise the consequences might have been of a much a more serious nature. It appears that on Saturday night the chief overman examined minutely that division of the mine in which the explosion took place, and not the least symptom of fire-damp was perceptible. On Monday morning, Topping, the overman, had examined all the parts of the mine where men were to be employed, save that in which the accident took place, and finding all safe, and the mine in its usual state of purity, the men were consequently set to work. On proceeding to the spot where the explosion happened, a youth named Kennedy had imprudently followed the overman with an exposed light; and the former, not having had any cause to apprehend a change in the state of the mine, or danger even of the most remote kind, had suffered the boy to follow him, and hence the sad consequences which have ensued.

The cause of the foul state of that portion of the workings where the explosion occurred has been satisfactorily ascertained to have arisen from a sudden irruption in the pavement of the mine, some time between leaving work on Saturday night and returning on Monday morning, and the quantity of fire-damp thus set at liberty from a small substratum of coal was so great, as to render a considerable area of the adjoining workings explosive. On Topping entering this place, followed by the youth with his unprotected light, the mine was instantly fired; but the blast proceeding in the opposite direction to that by which they had approached the hidden danger, both escaped with their lives, though not without being much, yet not, perhaps, dangerously burnt. Of the 23 who perished, all, with the exception of two or three, who had evidently been burnt to death, died from suffocation, caused by after-damp.

The moment this sad occurrence was known to have taken place, every means were used to restore the ventilation of the mine, in order that the scene of destruction might be approached. Some time necessarily elapsed before this could be accomplished, and several of the stewards and others engaged in this dangerous employment were frequently brought to the pit-mouth, from the unwholesome state of the atmosphere below, in a state of complete exhaustion. At six o'clock yesterday evening the last body was discovered and brought up; it was that of a boy named Joseph Clark. —*Standard,*

"Life" at Oxford.—*Forster and others* v. *Danell.*—Mr. Dowling appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Humfreys for the defendant. This was an action brought by the assignees of George Cole, late, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, of Oxford, to recover the sum of 20l. 2s. 6d. from the defendant, a young gentleman of fortune, entered at Christ Church College, Oxford. The claim consisted of three items, first, 10l. 0s. 6d. for defendant's share of breakage, &c., at the Quintain Club, Clarendon Hotel, Oxford; secondly, 4l. 12s. for his share of the Bullingdon cricket account; and thirdly, 5l. 8s. 6d., being the cost of dining himself and two friends at a Quintain Club dinner. The game of quintain was thus described:—A figure is set up in a field; the members of the club, each armed with a lance, rode successively at the object, which if they failed to strike they were covered with a quantity of flour, to the infinite amusement and laughter of their associates and the surrounding spectators. This was succeeded by a sumptuous entertainment, which was customarily concluded in the following singular manner:—All the members joined in singing "God save the King," after which the tables were overturned, and then a regular smashing of all the decanters, tumblers, and glasses of every description took place. This was called "the breakage," and was always regularly charged for and paid as a part of the expenses.—George Cole examined —I was the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel in 1835, 1836, and 1837. I know defendant. He belongs to Christ Church College, Oxford. He is a member of the Quintain Club. I supplied the club with dinners. They were usually provided in a barn, fitted up for the purpose, about two miles from Oxford. From six to twenty sat down to dinner generally; sometimes thirty. Ten or fifteen belonged to the club. They usually sat four or five hours after dinner. The books, containing the account of expenses incurred by the club in the years 1835 and 1836, were then produced. It appeared that, in 1835, there were eight members; and, in 1836, they had increased to fifteen. The charge for "breakage" in the former year amounted altogether to 5l. 17s. 2d., and, in the latter, to 7l. 3s. 11d. These accounts had been settled. The breakage for 1837 had also been paid. Mr. Humfreys, after examining the books and cross-examining the witness, said he could not withstand such evidence. He would give up the case. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages 20l. 2s. 6d.

Juvenile Damon and Pythias.—An instance of disinterested friendship occurred within the bar of this office, which deserves to be held up as an example to this money-seeking generation. A brace of urchins with but one shoe and two half-pairs of breeches between them, were charged by the police with begging. The constable who captured them said, he saw them diving down a number of areas, one keeping watch, the other made the best use of a pair of unscrupulous hands and a quick pair of heels. These facts having been sworn to. Mr. Conant awarded the scout ten days' imprisonment, and gave a month to his companion. The one with the lightest sentence began to bellow lustily, and made several eager attempts to catch the magistrate's eye. Having succeeded, in a voice almost inarticulate from grief, he said, "Ax yer vership to grant me the grace to halter my werdick." Mr. Conant—"I have made a distinction in your case, as you were not seen down the area." Boy—"But I vants to have a 'calendar' same as Bill. He didn't do nuffin more nor me, and I didn't do nuffin more nor him. Vy he was cotched in the airy, vos, cos it vas his turn down; so I hope you'll grant me the werry great kindness to make my werdick as long as hisn." "But," said Mr. Conant, thinking to shake the resolution of the applicant, "the other boy is to be well whipped. I suppose you don't want to have that part of the sentence also." Here an affecting scene began between the pair. The one who had a month tried all he could to dissuade his companion from pressing the point, and urged, as a last argument, that the whip-wielder at the prison laid it on "so "precious hard." Nothing could alter the determination of the boy; so, pushing his friend on one side, he blubbered out, "Vell, gi'me a month, the same as Bill, and you may knock me down for the whipping." The bench would not agree to the terms, and the original sentence was, of course, allowed to stand.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals are unusually dull and uninteresting; they continue to be filled with speculations as to the results of the impending contest; and the anticipations of the partisan press are coloured according to the hopes and fears of their leaders. The ministers had succeeded in impressing a considerable body of the electors with apprehensions as to the warlike predilections of the coalition; and the electoral classes, being principally proprietors and *rentiers*, and, therefore, peculiarly susceptible of all influences by which their prosperity and security would be in jeopardy, are not likely to look with favour upon the pretensions of the opposition.

All the French papers, with the exception of the *Journal des Débats*, a ministerial print, condemn the *étourderie* of the Prince de Joinville in his recent impertinence towards the English flag; they join in deprecating the imprudence of compromising the dignity and interests of France by putting such *jeunes cerveles* in situations of responsibility, and admit that the act complained of was wanton and indefensible. The *Journal des Débats* is querulous and peevish, and effects to see, in the anxiety with which the British Parliament looks upon all aggressions upon its flag, a jealousy of the French navy, and a soreness at its recent exploits! The real cause of the anger of the *Journal* is to be traced to the embarrassment the conduct of the prince may cause to the dynasty and the ministry.

The commercial difficulties are on the increase in Paris. On Monday nine considerable failures were announced. The returns of the receipts and disbursements of the saving bank on Sunday and Monday showed the alarm or distress. The sums paid out on those days exceeded the deposits by a sum of more than 200,000f., the former having amounted to 700,000., while the latter had been only 492,000f.

The shipping interest in France is also in a state of depression, and the extent of its misfortunes may be gathered from the following exposition of difficulties addressed by the mercantile Chamber of Nantes to the Minister of Commerce:—

The moment is approaching when the year's produce of the colonies will arrive in our ships. This you cannot be ignorant of, Monsieur the Minister. The sale, which forms the sole support of our colonies and maritime commerce, must prove ruinous to both, and will augment the colonial debt by an enormous sum. This, too, is the moment for fitting out ships for the Newfoundland fisheries. But can ships be fitted out when there is no prospect of the West India population being able to purchase or pay for the produce of the fishery! Every thing is at a stand; and, for the first time these twenty years, the dock-yards of Nantes do not contain a single vessel building. Our commerce, cut off with Mexico, stopped in Paraguay, null and without treaty in Brazil, and checked even at home by your ordinance against the exportation of corn—is at the last gasp. The issuing of letters of marque by the Mexican government puts the finishing stroke to it. It asks, as some alleviation, an ordinance lowering the duties on sugar.

It appears that the government really intends to send reinforcements of troops to Mexico, and that preparations are going on at Toulon for that purpose.—*Atlas March 2.*

The Odessa correspondent of the *Courier Français* states that the system of persecution against the Polish subjects of the Emperor of Russia was resumed with greater violence than ever towards the end of 1838, and that without reckoning the events which had taken place in other Polish provinces—and the periodical abduction of Polish children sent by the Government every six months to the extremity of Russia—upwards of 800 inhabitants of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, most of them possessors of territorial property, had been imprisoned in the course of last year. The property of the arrested persons, in conformity to the Imperial Ukase, had been immediately placed under sequestration, and a new Ukase had been issued, enjoining the commission of inquiry, a species of tribunal from which there is no appeal, to order the accused parties, even those who might have been proved innocent, to sell all their property within the space of six months, and to establish themselves in the northern provinces of the empire. After that delay their property, if not previously sold, was to be disposed of by public auction. The parties found guilty by the commission were to undergo the sentence of that tribunal, and their property was to be confiscated to the crown. According to the same correspondent, the whole of the recent arrests had taken place in consequence of the information given by a Polish deserter, who had been in France since 1832, in the capacity of a political refugee, and who is at this moment at large in St. Petersburgh. —*Galignani's Messenger, March 12.*

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